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Saptāha-Stotra-Saṅgrahaḥ

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॥ वाचं धेनुमुपासीत ॥
Samskrtam, Samskrth, Samskārah

2023

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सप्ताहस्तोत्रसङ्ग्रहः
saptāha-stotra-saṅgrahaḥ
(Collection of stotra-s for daily chanting)

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श्रवणं कीर्तनं विष्णोः
स्मरणं पादसेवनम् ।
अर्चनं वन्दनं दास्यं
सख्यमात्मनिवेदनम् ॥

śravaṇaṃ kīrtanaṃ viṣṇoḥ
smaraṇaṃ pādasevanam ।
arcanaṃ vandanaṃ dāsyaṃ
sakhyamātmanivedanam ॥

Listening (to the deeds of Viṣṇu), chanting (his names and glories), remembering him, serving his holy feet, worshipping him, prostrating to him, being his servant, becoming his friend and offering oneself to him - these are the nine forms of devotion.

Lord Prahlāda to Hiraṇyakaśipu
Śrīmadbhāgavatam 7.5.23

Foreword

Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad proclaims that we are all sons of immortality. Therefore it is not surprising that at a stage in our lives we begin the search for the meaning of life. Human beings' quest for spiritual development indeed begins here. Invariably it starts with a genuine desire and effort to understand the relationship between "jīva – jagat – īśvara". It is this journey which quickly leads us to realise the importance of bhakti.

Deep contemplation about God and the multiple manifestations is a sure way to develop Bhakti. It is because of this that great spiritual teachers, Saints and ācārya-s of Bhārata wrote stotra-s out of their infinite compassion for us that are simple to recite, yet profound in their ability to lead us on the path of Bhakti.

Any effort to bring out the stotra-s written by the ācārya-s in a manner conducive

for recitation on a daily basis is a great enabler for cultivating bhakti in our minds. I congratulate Vyoma Labs for this laudable effort.

While there have been several attempts in the past to bring out stotra-s in a book format for the true seekers and bhakta-s, *the current effort assumes special importance for several reasons.*

- Vyoma attempts to help a beginner to cultivate the habit of reciting the stotra-s *by timetabling it for daily use.* This will go a long way in grooming a genuine beginner into the practice over a few months.

- One of the concerns of a true seeker is the limitation of not knowing Devanāgarī. This has been thoughtfully addressed in this book. *The entire presentation is bi-lingual, thereby dramatically increasing its use and reach.*

- Ācārya Yāska in his work Nirukta observes that a person reciting Veda-s and mantra-s without knowing its meaning is like someone carrying heavy bags at his back or like a tree (which has no power to think and contemplate). On the other hand, by knowing the meaning he gets benefitted immensely from the exercise and *attains true knowledge and gets absolved of all sins. The current effort of providing the meanings is therefore very valuable.*

- The book has also included *stotra-s pertaining to several Gods*, thereby clearly communicating the Ṛgvedic message that ekaṃ sat, viprāḥ bahudhā vadanti (Truth is one, told in multiple ways by the wise).

I pray to Sarveśvara and Jaganmātā for the well-being of everyone involved in the effort of bringing this volume, sponsoring the publication, preparing the material etc.

I also pray to Bhagavān that this effort of Vyoma Labs shall get fully fructified by reaching out to a large number of āstika-s.

Om Tat Sat.

B Mahadevan, Ph. D
(Professor of Operations Management, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore-76)

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We are extremely blessed that the Supreme Force has guided the entire Saptāhastotrasaṅgrahaḥ team in this lokopakārakasatkārya.

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Thanks to the entire vyoma team involved in bringing out third edition of this book. We also thank all our well-wishers and supporters for supporting the cause of spreading Saṃskṛta-Saṃskṛti-Saṃskāra related activities.

Venkatasubramanian P 14 April 2023
Co-founder and Sevāvratī
Vyoma Linguistic Labs Foundation

How to use the book

With the blessings of Guru-s, God and well-wishers, Vyoma Labs humbly presents to the world "Saptāha-stotra-saṅgrahaḥ" for sādhaka-s. These śloka-s can be chanted daily for 20 minutes and maximum benefits can be obtained.

The guiding principles of using this book are:

- In the book, śloka-s have been given in two scripts (Devanāgarī and Roman) in blue color in large bold font, followed by the meaning in Black. The boxed section in the beginning of each stotra-s gives the name of the stotra-s and the main benefits of reciting that stotra-s.

- Start learning and chanting śloka-s in traditional learning method of teacher-student mode (Anūccāraṇam) with repeating twice from a learned Guru for attaining accurate pronunciation.

- In the absence of a learned Guru, our audio product can be used for learning with accurate pronunciation and for enhanced spiritual experience.
- Memorization can be achieved by āvṛtti (repeated practice using both the book and audio product).
- The sādhaka is advised to start the chant with Nityprārthanā-śloka-s, followed by day-wise chants and end the chants with lokaprārthanā śloka-s.
- In unavoidable circumstances, chanting of at least Nityprārthanā and lokaprārthanā śloka-s is recommended.
- Getting to know the meaning of the śloka-s helps in being more involved while doing pārāyaṇa.
- For day wise, deity specific stotra-s along with benefits please refer the table on page number 201.

- To be blessed with specific benefits by chanting specific stotra-s please refer the table on page number 209.
- Multifold repetitions with devotion, śraddhā and accurate pronunciation will increase the chances of attaining the result as mentioned in the stotra-s.

Guidelines for reading the śloka-s accurately:

- Internationally accepted scheme of diacriticals (IAST) has been used for representing the Sanskrit letters in Roman script.
- Index of all śloka-s is provided in both scripts (Devanāgarī and Roman) at the end. The order of śloka-s in the index follows the alphabetical order of the respective script.

Scheme of Transliteration

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	ṛ	ṝ
ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः	ऽ	
e	ai	o	au	aṃ	aḥ	`	
क्	ख्	ग्	घ्	ङ्			
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ			
च्	छ्	ज्	झ्	ञ्			
c	ch	j	jh	ñ			
ट्	ठ्	ड्	ढ्	ण्			
ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ			
त्	थ्	द्	ध्	न्			
t	th	d	dh	n			
प्	फ्	ब्	भ्	म्			
p	ph	b	bh	m			
य्	र्	ल्	व्	श्	ष्	स्	ह्
y	r	l	v	ś	ṣ	s	h

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प्रतिदिनं पारायणारम्भे

At the beginning of daily chanting

When we get up in the morning

कराग्रे वसते लक्ष्मीः करमध्ये सरस्वती ।
करमूले स्थिता गौरी प्रभाते करदर्शनम् ॥ १ ॥

karāgre vasate lakṣmīḥ karamadhye sarasvatī ।
karamūle sthitā gaurī prabhāte karadarśanam ॥

At the top of the palm dwells Goddess Lakṣmī, Goddess Sarasvatī in the middle, and Gaurī at the base. Therefore, one should look at one's hands in the early morning and contemplate on them. *(1)*

Before we step on the earth in the morning

समुद्रवसने देवि पर्वतस्तनमण्डिते ।
विष्णुपत्नि नमस्तुभ्यं पादस्पर्शं क्षमस्व मे ॥ २ ॥

samudravasane devi parvatastanamaṇḍite ।
viṣṇupatni namastubhyaṃ pādasparśaṃ kṣamasva me ॥

Oh Mother Earth! The Goddess with the oceans as garments and mountains as bosom! Consort of Bhagavān Viṣṇu! Salutations to you. Please forgive the touch of my feet. *(2)*

Before brushing the teeth

आयुर्बलं यशो वर्चः प्रजाः पशुवसूनि च ।
ब्रह्मप्रज्ञां च मेधां च त्वं नो देहि वनस्पते ॥ ३ ॥

āyurbalaṃ yaśo varcaḥ prajāḥ paśuvasūni ca ।
brahmaprajñāṃ ca medhāṃ ca tvaṃ no dehi vanaspate ॥

Oh forest tree[1]! Grant us long life, strength, fame, vigour, offspring, cattle, wealth, knowledge of Brahman and wisdom. *(3)*

मुखदुर्गन्धनाशाय दन्तानां च विशुद्धये ।
ष्ठीवनाय च गात्राणां कुर्वेऽहं दन्तधावनम् ॥ ४ ॥

mukhadurgandhanāśāya dantānāṃ ca viśuddhaye ।
ṣṭhīvanāya ca gātrāṇāṃ kurve'haṃ dantadhāvanam ॥

I brush my teeth for removing bad odour of the mouth, cleanliness of teeth and cleansing the mouth. *(4)*

---

1. The twigs of specific forest trees were used for brushing the teeth.

While taking bath

पुष्कराद्यानि तीर्थानि गङ्गाद्याः सरितस्तथा ।
आगच्छन्तु पवित्राणि स्नानकाले सदा मम ॥ ५ ॥

puṣkarādyāni tīrthāni gaṅgādyāḥ saritastathā ।
āgacchantu pavitrāṇi snānakāle sadā mama ॥

May the holy places starting with Puṣkara and sacred rivers led by Gaṅgā come always during my bath (and purify me). *(5)*

गङ्गे च यमुने चैव गोदावरि सरस्वति ।
कावेरि नर्मदे सिन्धो जलेऽस्मिन् सन्निधिं कुरु ॥ ६ ॥

gaṅge ca yamune caiva godāvari sarasvati ।
kāveri narmade sindho jale'smin sannidhiṃ kuru ॥

O Gaṅgā, Yamunā, Godāvarī, Sarasvatī, Kāverī, Narmadā and Sindhu! Please grant your presence in this water (and purify me). *(6)*

अपवित्रः पवित्रो वा सर्वावस्थां गतोऽपि वा ।
यः स्मरेत् पुण्डरीकाक्षं स बाह्याभ्यन्तरश्शुचिः ॥ ७ ॥

apavitraḥ pavitro vā sarvāvasthāṃ gato'pi vā ।
yaḥ smaret puṇḍarīkākṣaṃ sa bāhyābhyantaraśśuciḥ ॥

Whether one is pure or not, in whatever the condition one is in, a person who remembers the lotus-eyed Bhagavān Viṣṇu will be clean both internally and externally. *(7)*

Prayer to Bhagavān Gaṇeśa

अगजाननपद्मार्कं गजाननमहर्निशम् ।
अनेकदं तं भक्तानाम् एकदन्तमुपास्महे ॥ ८ ॥

agajānanapadmārkaṃ gajānanamaharniśam ।
anekadaṃ taṃ bhaktānām ekadantamupāsmahe ॥

We meditate upon the elephant-headed Bhagavān, who is like a Sun to the lotus-like face of Pārvatī, has a single tusk and grants many boons to devotees. *(8)*

Prayer to Goddess Sarasvatī

शारदा शारदाम्भोजवदना वदनाम्बुजे ।
सर्वदा सर्वदास्माकं सन्निधिं सन्निधिं क्रियात् ॥ ९ ॥

śāradā śāradāmbhojavadanā vadanāmbuje ।
sarvadā sarvadāsmākaṃ sannidhiṃ sannidhiṃ kriyāt ॥

May the Goddess Śāradā, whose face resembles a lotus in autumn and who grants everything, reside prosperously in our mouths always. (9)

Prayer to the Guru

गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः ।
गुरुस्साक्षात् परं ब्रह्म तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ १० ॥

gururbrahmā gururviṣṇuḥ gururdevo maheśvaraḥ ।
gurussākṣāt paraṃ brahma tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Guru is the Creator (Brahmā), Guru is the Preserver (Viṣṇu), Guru is the Bhagavān of destruction (Maheśvara). Guru is the Supreme spirit (Brahman) himself. Salutations to that Śri Guru. (10)

Prayer to Bhagavān Dakṣiṇāmūrti

गुरवे सर्वलोकानां भिषजे भवरोगिणाम् ।
निधये सर्वविद्यानां दक्षिणामूर्तये नमः ॥ ११ ॥

gurave sarvalokānāṃ bhiṣaje bhavarogiṇām ।
nidhaye sarvavidyānāṃ dakṣiṇāmūrtaye namaḥ ॥

Salutations to Dakṣiṇāmūrti, who is the preceptor of all the worlds, the doctor for those affected by the disease of mortal world, and the treasure-house of all knowledge streams. *(11)*

Prayer to Bhagavān Dattātreya

दत्तात्रेयीब्रह्मविद्यासंवेद्यानन्दविग्रहम् ।
त्रिपान्नारायणाकारं दत्तात्रेयमुपास्महे ॥ १२ ॥

dattātreyībrahmavidyāsaṃvedyānandavigraham ।
tripānnārāyaṇākāraṃ dattātreyamupāsmahe ॥

We worship Dattātreya, who is the embodiment of bliss which can be realised through the supreme knowledge called Dattātreyī, and who is in the form of the supreme Nārāyaṇa. *(12)*

Prayer to Bhagavān Subrahmaṇya

स्कन्दाय कार्त्तिकेयाय पार्वतीनन्दनाय च ।
महादेवकुमाराय सुब्रह्मण्याय ते नमः ॥ १३ ॥

skandāya kārttikeyāya pārvatīnandanāya ca ।
mahādevakumārāya subrahmaṇyāya te namaḥ ॥

Salutations to Skanda, the son of Pārvatī and Śiva, who was brought up by the Kṛttikā-s, and who is firmly established in Brahman. *(13)*

Prayer to Bhagavān Śiva and Pārvatī

यः शिवो नामरूपाभ्यां या देवी सर्वमङ्गला ।
तयोः संस्मरणात् पुंसां सर्वतो जयमङ्गलम् ॥ १४ ॥

yaḥ śivo nāmarūpābhyāṃ yā devī sarvamaṅgalā ।
tayoḥ saṃsmaraṇāt puṃsāṃ sarvato jayamaṅgalam ॥

Bhagavān Śiva is auspicious both in name and form. The Goddess Pārvatī is the embodiment of everything that is auspicious. By their remembrance, men will attain victory and welfare everywhere. *(14)*

Prayer to Goddess Durgā

या देवी सर्वभूतेषु बुद्धिरूपेण संस्थिता ।
नमस्तस्यै नमस्तस्यै नमस्तस्यै नमो नमः ॥ १५ ॥

yā devī sarvabhūteṣu buddhirūpeṇa saṃsthitā ।
namastasyai namastasyai namastasyai namo namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Goddess Durgā, who is present in all beings in the form of intellect. *(15)*

Prayer to Bhagavān Narasiṃha

उग्रं वीरं महाविष्णुं ज्वलन्तं सर्वतोमुखम् ।
नृसिंहं भीषणं भद्रं मृत्युमृत्युं नमाम्यहम् ॥ १६ ॥

ugraṃ vīraṃ mahāviṣṇuṃ jvalantaṃ sarvatomukham ।
nṛsiṃhaṃ bhīṣaṇaṃ bhadraṃ mṛtyumṛtyuṃ namāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Narasiṃha, who is Mahāviṣṇu himself, and is ferocious, valorous, full of effulgence, terrifying, auspicious, and the death of death itself. *(16)*

Prayer to Bhagavān Rāma

रामाय रामभद्राय रामचन्द्राय वेधसे ।
रघुनाथाय नाथाय सीतायाः पतये नमः ॥ १७ ॥

rāmāya rāmabhadrāya rāmacandrāya vedhase ।
raghunāthāya nāthāya sītāyāḥ pataye namaḥ ॥

Salutations to Rāma, Rāmabhadra, Rāmacandra, who is the creator (of the world), the Bhagavān of Raghu-s, and the consort of Sītā. (17)

Prayer to Bhagavān Kṛṣṇa

कृष्णाय वासुदेवाय देवकीनन्दनाय च ।
नन्दगोपकुमाराय गोविन्दाय नमो नमः ॥ १८ ॥

kṛṣṇāya vāsudevāya devakīnandanāya ca ।
nandagopakumārāya govindāya namo namaḥ ॥

Salutations to Kṛṣṇa, the son of Vasudeva, delight of Devakī, the boy of cowherd Nanda, the Bhagavān Govinda. (18)

Prayer to Bhagavān Veṅkaṭeśa

कल्याणाद्भुतगात्राय कामितार्थप्रदायिने ।
श्रीमद्वेङ्कटनाथाय श्रीनिवासाय मङ्गलम् ॥ १९ ॥

kalyāṇādbhutagātrāya kāmitārthapradāyine ।
śrīmadveṅkaṭanāthāya śrīnivāsāya maṅgalam ॥

Benediction to Bhagavān Veṅkateśa, whose wonderful body is the embodiment of auspiciousness, who fulfils all desires, and is the abode of Goddess Lakṣmī. (19)

Prayer to Goddess Lakṣmī

नमस्तेऽस्तु महामाये श्रीपीठे सुरपूजिते ।
शङ्खचक्रगदाहस्ते महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ २० ॥

namaste'stu mahāmāye śrīpīṭhe surapūjite ।
śaṅkhacakragadāhaste mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

Oh Mahālakṣmī! The supreme illusory power! The abode of all wealth! The one worshipped by divine beings! The one holding a conch, discus and club in hand! Salutations to you. (20)

Prayer to Bhagavān Ayyappa

भूतनाथ सदानन्द सर्वभूतदयापर ।
रक्ष रक्ष महाबाहो शास्त्रे तुभ्यं नमो नमः ॥ २१ ॥

bhūtanātha sadānanda sarvabhūtadayāpara ।
rakṣa rakṣa mahābāho śāstre tubhyaṃ namo namaḥ ॥

Oh Bhagavān of all beings! One who is the embodiment of eternal joy! One who is merciful to all beings! One with mighty arms! Please protect me. Oh Bhagavān Śāstā! Salutations to you. *(21)*

Prayer to Bhagavān Hanumān

बुद्धिर्बलं यशो धैर्यं निर्भयत्वमरोगता ।
अजाड्यं वाक्पटुत्वं च हनूमत्स्मरणाद्भवेत् ॥ २२ ॥

buddhirbalaṃ yaśo dhairyaṃ nirbhayatvamarogatā ।
ajāḍyaṃ vākpaṭutvaṃ ca hanūmatsmaraṇādbhavet ॥

Intelligence, strength, fame, courage, fearlessness, good health, absence of laziness, mastery over speech – all these are attained by the mere remembrance of Bhagavān Hanumān. *(22)*

Prayer to Goddess Tulasī

यन्मूले सर्वतीर्थानि यन्मध्ये सर्वदेवताः ।
यदग्रे सर्ववेदाश्च तुलसि त्वां नमाम्यहम् ॥ २३ ॥

yanmūle sarvatīrthāni yanmadhye sarvadevatāḥ ।
yadagre sarvavedāśca tulasi tvāṃ namāmyaham ॥

Oh Tulasī! I bow down to you, at whose root reside all the holy places, at whose middle live all the Gods, and at whose tips all the Veda-s are present. *(23)*

Prayer to Bhagavān Sūrya

उदये ब्रह्मरूपोऽयं मध्याह्ने तु महेश्वरः ।
अस्तमाने स्वयं विष्णुः त्रयीमूर्तिर्दिवाकरः ॥ २४ ॥

udaye brahmarūpo'yaṃ madhyāhne tu maheśvaraḥ ।
astamāne svayaṃ viṣṇuḥ trayīmūrtirdivākaraḥ ॥

Bhagavān Sūrya is the embodiment of Brahmā when he is rising, Bhagavān Śiva at noon, and Bhagavān Viṣṇu himself when he is setting. He is verily the manifestation of the Veda-s. *(24)*

Prayer to Navagraha-s

नमः सूर्याय चन्द्राय मङ्गलाय बुधाय च ।
गुरुशुक्रशनिभ्यश्च राहवे केतवे नमः ॥ २५ ॥

namaḥ sūryāya candrāya maṅgalāya budhāya ca ।
guruśukraśanibhyaśca rāhave ketave namaḥ ॥

I bow to the nine graha-s – Sūrya (Sun), Candra (Moon), Maṅgala (Mars), Budha (Mercury), Guru (Jupiter), Śukra (Venus), Śani (Saturn), Rāhu and Ketu. *(25)*

While doing Pradakṣiṇa

यानि कानि च पापानि जन्मान्तरकृतानि च ।
तानि तानि विनश्यन्ति प्रदक्षिणपदे पदे ॥ २६ ॥

yāni kāni ca pāpāni janmāntarakṛtāni ca ।
tāni tāni vinaśyanti pradakṣiṇapade pade ॥

Whatever the sins committed, in this birth and in the other births, are destroyed with each step of Pradakṣiṇa. *(26)*

प्रकृष्टपापनाशाय प्रकृष्टफलसिद्धये ।
प्रदक्षिणं करोमि त्वां प्रसीद परमेश्वर ॥ २७ ॥

prakṛṣṭapāpanāśāya prakṛṣṭaphalasiddhaye ।
pradakṣiṇaṃ karomi tvāṃ prasīda parameśvara ॥

Oh Supreme Bhagavān! For the destruction of all sins, and for the achievement of extraordinary results, I perform Pradakṣiṇa to you. Be pleased. *(27)*

For complete surrender

अन्यथा शरणं नास्ति त्वमेव शरणं मम ।
तस्मात् कारुण्यभावेन रक्ष रक्ष महेश्वर ॥ २८ ॥

anyathā śaraṇaṃ nāsti tvameva śaraṇaṃ mama ।
tasmāt kāruṇyabhāvena rakṣa rakṣa maheśvara ॥

Oh great Bhagavān! There is no other resort. You are my only refuge. Hence, protect me with compassion. *(28)*

त्वमेव माता च पिता त्वमेव
त्वमेव बन्धुश्च सखा त्वमेव ।
त्वमेव विद्या द्रविणं त्वमेव
त्वमेव सर्वं मम देवदेव ॥ २९ ॥

tvameva mātā ca pitā tvameva
tvameva bandhuśca sakhā tvameva ।
tvameva vidyā draviṇaṃ tvameva
tvameva sarvaṃ mama devadeva ॥

You are the mother, you are the father, you are the relative and you are the friend. You are knowledge and you are wealth. Oh Bhagavān of the Bhagavāns! You are everything to me. (29)

प्रातःप्रभृति सायान्तं सायादि प्रातरन्ततः ।
यत् करोमि जगन्नाथ तदस्तु तव पूजनम् ॥ ३० ॥

prātaḥprabhṛti sāyāntaṃ sāyādi prātarantataḥ ।
yat karomi jagannātha tadastu tava pūjanam ॥

Oh Bhagavān of the world! From the morning till evening, and from the evening till morning – whatever I do, may that be your worship. (30)

Seeking forgiveness for mistakes

अपराधसहस्राणि क्रियन्तेऽहर्निशं मया ।
दासोऽयमिति मां मत्वा क्षमस्व परमेश्वर ॥ ३१ ॥

aparādhasahasrāṇi kriyante'harniśaṃ mayā ।
dāso'yamiti māṃ matvā kṣamasva parameśvara ॥

Oh Supreme Bhagavān! Thousands of mistakes are committed by me day and night. Please forgive me, considering me to be a humble servant. *(31)*

While drinking tīrtha

अकालमृत्युहरणं सर्वव्याधिनिवारणम् ।
समस्तपापशमनं देवपादोदकं शुभम् ॥ ३२ ॥

akālamṛtyuharaṇaṃ sarvavyādhinivāraṇam ।
samastapāpaśamanaṃ devapādodakaṃ śubham ॥

The auspicious water from washing the feet of the Bhagavān prevents untimely death, removes all diseases, and destroys all sins. *(32)*

Before having food

अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः ।
प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधम् ॥ ३३ ॥

ahaṃ vaiśvānaro bhūtvā prāṇināṃ dehamāśritaḥ ।
prāṇāpānasamāyuktaḥ pacāmyannaṃ caturvidham ॥

It is I[1] who take the form of the fire of digestion in the bodies of all living beings, and combine with the incoming and outgoing breaths, to digest and assimilate the four kinds of foods. (33)

ब्रह्मार्पणं ब्रह्म हविः ब्रह्माग्नौ ब्रह्मणा हुतम् ।
ब्रह्मैव तेन गन्तव्यं ब्रह्मकर्मसमाधिना ॥ ३४ ॥

brahmārpaṇaṃ brahma haviḥ brahmāgnau brahmaṇā hutam ।
brahmaiva tena gantavyaṃ brahmakarmasamādhinā ॥

The act of offering is Brahman (the supreme spirit). The oblation is Brahman. By Brahman it is offered into the fire of Brahman. Brahman itself is attained by him who always sees Brahman in action. (34)

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1. I refers to Bhagavān Kṛṣṇa, as told in the Bhagavadgītā 15.10

अन्नपूर्णे सदापूर्णे शङ्करप्राणवल्लभे ।
ज्ञानवैराग्यसिद्ध्यर्थं भिक्षां देहि च पार्वति ॥ ३५ ॥

annapūrṇe sadāpūrṇe śaṅkaraprāṇavallabhe ।
jñānavairāgyasiddhyarthaṃ bhikṣāṃ dehi ca pārvati ॥

Oh Goddess Annapūrṇā! You are ever full, and are the beloved of Śaṅkara. Oh Pārvatī! Grant me bhikṣā so that I may firmly be established in knowledge and renunciation. (35)

After eating

अगस्त्यं वैनतेयं च शमीं च वडवानलम् ।
आहारपरिणामार्थं स्मरामि च वृकोदरम् ॥ ३६ ॥

agastyaṃ vainateyaṃ ca śamīṃ ca vaḍavānalam ।
āhāraparināmārthaṃ smarāmi ca vṛkodaram ॥

For the digestion of food, I remember Agastya, Garuḍa, Śamī, Vaḍavānala (the ocean fire) and Bhīma. (36)

Before stepping out of house

अग्रतः पृष्ठतश्चैव पार्श्वतश्च महाबलौ ।
आकर्णपूर्णधन्वानौ रक्षेतां रामलक्ष्मणौ ॥ ३७ ॥

agrataḥ pṛṣṭhataścaiva pārśvataśca mahābalau ।
ākarṇapūrṇadhanvānau rakṣetāṃ rāmalakṣmaṇau ॥

May the immensely powerful Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa, with their bows strung and drawn back till the ear, protect at the front, at the back and on both sides. *(37)*

During travel / journey

सन्नद्धः कवची खड्गी चापबाणधरो युवा ।
गच्छन् ममाग्रतो नित्यं रामः पातु सलक्ष्मणः ॥ ३८ ॥

sannaddhaḥ kavacī khaḍgī cāpabāṇadharo yuvā ।
gacchan mamāgrato nityaṃ rāmaḥ pātu salakṣmaṇaḥ ॥

May the youthful Rāma, who is fully equipped, wearing his armour, holding the sword, bearing the bow and arrows, accompanied by Lakṣmaṇa, always go ahead of me and protect me. *(38)*

वनमाली गदी शार्ङ्गी शङ्खी चक्री च नन्दकी ।
श्रीमान्नारायणो विष्णुः वासुदेवोऽभिरक्षतु ॥ ३९ ॥

vanamālī gadī śārṅgī śaṅkhī cakrī ca nandakī ।
śrīmānnārāyaṇo viṣṇuḥ vāsudevo'bhirakṣatu ॥

May the Bhagavān Śrīmannārāyaṇa, wearing a garland of forest flowers, holding a mace, the bow Śārṅga, conch, discus and the sword Nandaka, pervading this universe, and born as the son of Vasudeva, protect fully. (39)

Before starting studies at school

सरस्वति नमस्तुभ्यं वरदे कामरूपिणि ।
विद्यारम्भं करिष्यामि सिद्धिर्भवतु मे सदा ॥ ४० ॥

sarasvati namastubhyaṃ varade kāmarūpiṇi ।
vidyārambhaṃ kariṣyāmi siddhirbhavatu me sadā ॥

Salutations to you, Oh Goddess of wisdom Sarasvatī, bestower of boons and one who takes desired forms! I shall start learning, may there be success to me always. (40)

Prostrating to the teachers at school

गुरुरेव गतिः गुरुमेव भजे
गुरुणैव सहास्मि नमो गुरवे ।
न गुरोः परमं शिशुरस्मि गुरोः
मतिरस्ति गुरौ मम पाहि गुरो ॥ ४१ ॥

gurureva gatiḥ gurumeva bhaje
guruṇaiva sahāsmi namo gurave ।
na guroḥ paramaṃ śiśurasmi guroḥ
matirasti gurau mama pāhi guro ॥

The Guru is my sole refuge. I worship only the Guru. I'm always with my Guru. Salutations to the Guru. There is none higher than the Guru. I am a child of my Guru. My intellect is firmly fixed on my Guru. Oh Guru! protect me[1]. *(41)*

1. This verse has the forms of the word Guru in all the cases.

Before starting any activity / project

वक्रतुण्ड महाकाय कोटिसूर्यसमप्रभ ।
अविघ्नं कुरु मे देव सर्वकार्येषु सर्वदा ॥ ४२ ॥

vakratuṇḍa mahākāya koṭisūryasamaprabha ।
avighnaṃ kuru me deva sarvakāryeṣu sarvadā ॥

Oh Bhagavān with a curved trunk, huge body, splendor equal to a crore Suns! Please remove all obstacles in all my endeavours always. (42)

For victory and accomplishment of all goals

असाध्यसाधक स्वामिन् असाध्यं तव किं वद ।
रामदूत दयासिन्धो मत्कार्यं साधय प्रभो ॥ ४३ ॥

asādhyasādhaka svāmin asādhyaṃ tava kiṃ vada ।
rāmadūta dayāsindho matkāryaṃ sādhaya prabho ॥

Oh Bhagavān! you are the achiever of the impossible. Is there anything which is impossible for you? Oh compassionate one! The emissary of Śrī Rāma! Please make my task succeed. (43)

For relief from physical and mental diseases

बालाम्बिकेश वैद्येश भवरोगहरेति च ।
जपेन्नामत्रयं नित्यं महारोगनिवारणम् ॥ ४४ ॥

bālāmbikeśa vaidyeśa bhavarogahareti ca ।
japennāmatrayaṃ nityaṃ mahāroganivāraṇam ॥

"Oh Bhagavān of Bālāmbikā! Master of all doctors! Remover of the disease of mortal world!" One should chant these three names of Bhagavān Vaidyanātha[1] *constantly for cure of great diseases.* *(44)*

While lighting the lamp

दीपो ज्योतिः परं ब्रह्म दीपस्सर्वतमोपहः ।
दीपेन साध्यते सर्वं सन्ध्यादीप नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ४५ ॥

dīpo jyotiḥ paraṃ brahma dīpassarvatamopahaḥ ।
dīpena sādhyate sarvaṃ sandhyādīpa namo'stu te ॥

The lamp is the light of the Supreme spirit, it removes all darkness, everything is achieved through the lamp. Oh sandhyādīpa! (lamp which is lit at the junction of day and night) Salutations to you. *(45)*

1. Bhagavān Vaidyanātha is the form of Śiva at Vaitheeswaran Koil in Tamilnadu.

For overall protection

श्रीराम राम रामेति रमे रामे मनोरमे ।
सहस्रनाम तत्तुल्यं रामनाम वरानने ॥ ४६ ॥

śrīrāma rāma rāmeti rame rāme manorame ।
sahasranāma tattulyaṃ rāmanāma varānane ॥

Oh beloved devī! The chanting of Rāmanāma, as 'Śrīrāma, Rāma, Rāma' is equivalent to reciting the thousand names of Viṣṇu[1]. *(46)*

Before sleeping

रामं स्कन्दं हनूमन्तं वैनतेयं वृकोदरम् ।
शयने यः स्मरेन्नित्यं दुस्स्वप्नस्तस्य नश्यति ॥ ४७ ॥

rāmaṃ skandaṃ hanūmantaṃ vainateyaṃ vṛkodaram ।
śayane yaḥ smarennityaṃ dussvapnastasya naśyati ॥

He who remembers Rāma, Skanda, Hanumān, Garuḍa and Bhīma daily before sleeping will not be troubled by bad dreams. (47)

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1. र stands for the number 2 and म stands for the number 5 as per the kaṭapayādi rule. राम = 2x5 = 10, three times राम = 10x10x10 = 1000 times.

To regain what is lost

कार्तवीर्यार्जुनो नाम राजा बाहुसहस्रवान् ।
तस्य स्मरणमात्रेण हृतं नष्टं च लभ्यते ॥ ४८ ॥

kārtavīryārjuno nāma rājā bāhusahasravān ।
tasya smaraṇamātreṇa hṛtaṃ naṣṭaṃ ca labhyate ॥

Just by remembering the thousand-armed king Kārtavīryārjuna, anything that was stolen or lost is regained. *(48)*

Before taking medicine

शरीरे जर्जरीभूते व्याधिग्रस्ते कलेवरे ।
औषधं जाह्नवीतोयं वैद्यो नारायणो हरिः ॥ ४९ ॥

śarīre jarjarībhūte vyādhigraste kalevare ।
auṣadhaṃ jāhnavītoyaṃ vaidyo nārāyaṇo hariḥ ॥

When the body is battered, and troubled by diseases, the water of the Gaṅgā is the medicine, and the doctor is none other than the Bhagavān Nārāyaṇa. *(49)*

अच्युतानन्तगोविन्दनामोच्चारणभेषजात् ।
नश्यन्ति सकला रोगाः सत्यं सत्यं वदाम्यहम् ॥ ५० ॥

acyutānantagovindanāmoccāraṇabheṣajāt ।
naśyanti sakalā rogāḥ satyaṃ satyaṃ vadāmyaham ॥

By the medicine of chanting the names Acyuta, Ananta and Govinda, all diseases are cured, I speak the truth, the truth indeed. (50)

Prayer to Bilva which is offered to Bhagavān Śiva

त्रिदलं त्रिगुणाकारं त्रिनेत्रं च त्रियायुधम् ।
त्रिजन्मपापसंहारम् एकबिल्वं शिवार्पणम् ॥ ५१ ॥

tridalaṃ triguṇākāraṃ trinetraṃ ca triyāyudham ।
trijanmapāpasaṃhāram ekabilvaṃ śivārpaṇam ॥

A single Bilva, having three leaves in the form of the three guṇa-s, bearing three eyes and three weapons, becomes the destroyer of the sins of three births when offered to Bhagavān Śiva. (51)

Prayer to Ṛṣyaśṛṅga for adequate rain

ऋष्यशृङ्गाय मुनये विभाण्डकसुताय च ।
नमः शान्ताधिपतये सद्यः सद्वृष्टिहेतवे ॥ ५२ ॥

ṛṣyaśṛṅgāya munaye vibhāṇḍakasutāya ca ।
namaḥ śāntādhipataye sadyaḥ sadvṛṣṭihetave ॥

Salutations to the sage Ṛṣyaśṛṅga, son of Vibhāṇḍaka and the spouse of Śāntā, for bringing adequate rains immediately. *(52)*

Prayer to Bhārata-mātā

रत्नाकराधौतपदां हिमालयकिरीटिनीम् ।
ब्रह्मराजर्षिरत्नाढ्यां वन्दे भारतमातरम् ॥ ५३ ॥

ratnākarādhautapadāṃ himālayakirīṭinīm ।
brahmarājarṣiratnāḍhyāṃ vande bhāratamātaram ॥

I salute the Bhārata-mātā, whose feet is washed by the oceans, who has the Himālaya as her crown, and is adorned by gems of Brahmarṣi-s and Rājarṣi-s. *(53)*

॥ इति नित्यप्रार्थनाश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti Nityaprārthanāślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the śloka-s for daily prayers.

भानुवासरः

Sunday

देवताः	Deities
सूर्यः	Sūrya
नवग्रहाः	Navagraha-s
गोदेवता	Godevatā
तुलसी	Tulasī

सूर्यः - Sūrya

2. अथ श्रीभविष्योत्तरपुराणान्तर्गतम् आदित्यहृदयस्तोत्रम् - atha śrībhaviṣyottarapurāṇāntargatam ādityahṛdayastotram

Stotra on Sun God called ādityahṛdaya, which is a part of Bhaviṣyottarapurāṇa[1] Benefit of visiting holy places, removal of leprosy and poverty, grants all desires.

एकचक्रो रथो यस्य दिव्यः कनकभूषितः ।
स मे भवतु सुप्रीतः पद्महस्तो दिवाकरः ॥ १ ॥

ekacakro ratho yasya divyaḥ kanakabhūṣitaḥ ।
sa me bhavatu suprītaḥ padmahasto divākaraḥ ॥

May the Bhagavān Sun, who is holding a lotus in his hand, and whose divine golden chariot has only one wheel, be pleased with me. *(1)*

1. For ādityahṛdayastotram from the Rāmāyaṇa, refer to the Rāmāyaṇaratnamālā audio product by Vyoma Linguistic Labs Foundation.

आदित्यः प्रथमं नाम द्वितीयं तु दिवाकरः ।
तृतीयं भास्करः प्रोक्तं चतुर्थं तु प्रभाकरः ॥ २ ॥

ādityaḥ prathamaṃ nāma dvitīyaṃ tu divākaraḥ ।
tṛtīyaṃ bhāskaraḥ proktaṃ caturthaṃ tu prabhākaraḥ ॥

1. Ādityaḥ - the son of Aditi

2. Divākaraḥ - one who creates the day

3. Bhāskaraḥ - one who creates light

4. Prabhākaraḥ - the radiant one (2)

पञ्चमं तु सहस्रांशुः षष्ठं चैव त्रिलोचनः ।
सप्तमं हरिदश्वश्च अष्टमं तु विभावसुः ॥ ३ ॥

pañcamaṃ tu sahasrāṃśuḥ ṣaṣṭhaṃ caiva trilocanaḥ ।
saptamaṃ haridaśvaśca aṣṭamaṃ tu vibhāvasuḥ ॥

5. Sahasrāṃśuḥ - one with a thousand rays, one who has infinite expressions in him (the form of living beings)

6. Trilocanaḥ - one with three eyes

7. Haridaśvaḥ - one who has green horses, one who is pervading in all directions

8. Vibhāvasuḥ - one whose lustre itself is wealth (3)

नवमं दिनकृत् प्रोक्तं दशमं द्वादशात्मकः ।
एकादशं त्रयीमूर्तिः द्वादशं सूर्य एव च ॥ ४ ॥

navamaṃ dinakṛt proktaṃ daśamaṃ dvādaśātmakaḥ ।
ekādaśaṃ trayīmūrtiḥ dvādaśaṃ sūrya eva ca ॥

9. Dinakṛt – he who creates the days

10. Dvādaśātmakaḥ – he who is composed of twelve forms

11. Trayīmūrtiḥ - embodiment of Veda-s

12. Sūryaḥ - he who is constantly moving *(4)*

द्वादशादित्यनामानि प्रातःकाले पठेन्नरः ।
दुःखप्रणाशनं चैव सर्वदुःखं च नश्यति ॥ ५ ॥

dvādaśādityanāmāni prātaḥkāle paṭhennaraḥ ।
duḥkhapraṇāśanaṃ caiva sarvaduḥkhaṃ ca naśyati ॥

One must recite these twelve names of Bhagavān Sun in the morning, by which all sorrows are destroyed. *(5)*

दद्रूकुष्ठहरं चैव दारिद्र्यं हरते ध्रुवम् ।
सर्वतीर्थप्रदं चैव सर्वकामप्रवर्धनम् ॥ ६ ॥

dadrūkuṣṭhaharaṃ caiva dāridryaṃ harate dhruvam ।
sarvatīrthapradaṃ caiva sarvakāmapravardhanam ॥

(Chanting of this stotra) will certainly take away Leprosy[1] *and poverty. It will give the benefit of all holy places and grants all desires. (6)*

यः पठेत् प्रातरुत्थाय भक्त्या नित्यमिदं नरः ।
सौख्यमायुस्तथारोग्यं लभते मोक्षमेव च ॥ ७ ॥

yaḥ paṭhet prātarutthāya bhaktyā nityamidaṃ naraḥ ।
saukhyamāyustathārogyaṃ labhate mokṣameva ca ॥

One who chants this daily in the morning with devotion gets well-being, long life, health and attains salvation. (7)

॥ इति श्रीभविष्योत्तरपुराणान्तर्गतम् आदित्यहृदयस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrībhaviṣyottarapurāṇāntargatam ādityahṛdayastotram ॥

Thus ends the ādityahṛdayastotra which is a part of śrībhaviṣyottarapurāṇa.

1. dadrūkuṣṭha is a type of leprosy in the āyurveda.

सूर्यः - Sūrya

3. अथ सूर्याष्टकम् - atha sūryāṣṭakam

Stotra with eight śloka-s on Bhagavān Sūrya Knowledge and salvation, removal of all sins.

आदिदेव नमस्तुभ्यं प्रसीद मम भास्कर ।
दिवाकर नमस्तुभ्यं प्रभाकर नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १ ॥

ādideva namastubhyaṃ prasīda mama bhāskara ।
divākara namastubhyaṃ prabhākara namo'stu te ॥

O Bhagavān Sūrya! Salutations to you, the foremost of Gods, the one who gives light, and the one who creates the day. O Bhagavān! Be pleased with me. *(1)*

सप्ताश्वरथमारूढं प्रचण्डं कश्यपात्मजम् ।
श्वेतपद्मधरं देवं तं सूर्यं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ २ ॥

saptāśvarathamārūḍhaṃ pracaṇḍaṃ kaśyapātmajam ।
śvetapadmadharaṃ devaṃ taṃ sūryaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Sūrya, who is mounted on a chariot driven by seven horses, is excessively fierce, is the son of sage Kaśyapa, and holds a white lotus in his hand. *(2)*

लोहितं रथमारूढं सर्वलोकपितामहम् ।
महापापहरं देवं तं सूर्यं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ३ ॥

lohitaṃ rathamārūḍhaṃ sarvalokapitāmaham ।
mahāpāpaharaṃ devaṃ taṃ sūryaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Sūrya, who is reddish in colour, is mounted on a chariot, is the grandfather of all beings, and removes great sins (committed by us). *(3)*

त्रैगुण्यं च महाशूरं ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेश्वरम् ।
महापापहरं देवं तं सूर्यं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ४ ॥

traiguṇyaṃ ca mahāśūraṃ brahmaviṣṇumaheśvaram ।
mahāpāpaharaṃ devaṃ taṃ sūryaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Sūrya, who is endowed with three guṇa-s (sattva, rajas and tamas), is brave, is an embodiment of Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Maheśvara, and removes great sins (committed by us). *(4)*

बृहतस्तेजसः पुञ्जं वायुमाकाशमेव च ।
प्रभुं च सर्वलोकानां तं सूर्यं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ५ ॥

bṛhatastejasaḥ puñjaṃ vāyumākāśameva ca ।
prabhuṃ ca sarvalokānāṃ taṃ sūryaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Sūrya, who is a huge mass of fiery energy which pervades everything like Vāyu (Air) and Ākāśa (Sky), and who is the master of all the worlds. *(5)*

बन्धूकपुष्पसङ्काशं हारकुण्डलभूषितम् ।
एकचक्रधरं देवं तं सूर्यं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ६ ॥

bandhūkapuṣpasaṅkāśaṃ hārakuṇḍalabhūṣitam ।
ekacakradharaṃ devaṃ taṃ sūryaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Sūrya, who resembles a red bandhūka (midday/scarlet) flower, is adorned with garland and earrings, and holds a single discus. *(6)*

तं सूर्यं लोककर्तारं महातेजःप्रदीपनम् ।
महापापहरं देवं तं सूर्यं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ७ ॥

taṃ sūryaṃ lokakartāraṃ mahātejaḥpradīpanam ।
mahāpāpaharaṃ devaṃ taṃ sūryaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Sūrya, who is the creator of the world, enlightens it with his great radiance, and removes great sins (committed by us). *(7)*

तं सूर्यं जगतां नाथं ज्ञानविज्ञानमोक्षदम् ।
महापापहरं देवं तं सूर्यं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ८ ॥

taṃ sūryaṃ jagatāṃ nāthaṃ jñānavijñānamokṣadam ।
mahāpāpaharaṃ devaṃ taṃ sūryaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Sūrya, who is the master of the worlds, grants understanding, knowledge and salvation, and removes great sins (committed by us). (8)

॥ इति सूर्याष्टकम् ॥

॥ iti sūryāṣṭakam ॥

Thus ends the stotra with eight śloka-s on Bhagavān Sūrya.

नवग्रहाः - Navagraha-s

4. अथ व्यासोद्गीतनवग्रहस्तोत्रम् - atha vyāsodgītanavagrahastotram

Stotra on the Navagraha-s sung by Vyāsa

Removal of all obstacles

जपाकुसुमसङ्काशं काश्यपेयं महाद्युतिम् ।
तमोऽरिं सर्वपापघ्नं प्रणतोऽस्मि दिवाकरम् ॥ १ ॥

japākusumasaṅkāśaṃ kāśyapeyaṃ mahādyutim ।
tamo'riṃ sarvapāpaghnaṃ praṇato'smi divākaram ॥

I bow to the Sun God, who resembles the hibiscus flower, is a descendent of Kaśyapa, possesses great brilliance, is the enemy of darkness and the destroyer of all sins. *(1)*

दधिशङ्खतुषाराभं क्षीरोदार्णवसम्भवम् ।
नमामि शशिनं सोमं शम्भोर्मुकुटभूषणम् ॥ २ ॥

dadhiśaṅkhatuṣārābhaṃ kṣīrodārṇavasambhavam ।
namāmi śaśinaṃ somaṃ śambhormukuṭabhūṣaṇam ॥

I bow to Soma (Moon), who resembles the curds, conch and snow, who was born from the milky ocean, who has a white rabbit, and who is the ornament of Śiva's crest. *(2)*

धरणीगर्भसम्भूतं विद्युत्कान्तिसमप्रभम् ।
कुमारं शक्तिहस्तं तं मङ्गलं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ३ ॥

dharaṇīgarbhasambhūtaṃ vidyutkāntisamaprabham ।
kumāraṃ śaktihastaṃ taṃ maṅgalaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow to Maṅgala (Mars), born from the womb of Earth, whose brilliance equals that of lightning, who is young and carries a spear. *(3)*

प्रियङ्गुकलिकाश्यामं रूपेणाप्रतिमं बुधम् ।
सौम्यं सौम्यगुणोपेतं तं बुधं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ४ ॥

priyaṅgukalikāśyāmaṃ rūpeṇāpratimaṃ budham ।
saumyaṃ saumyaguṇopetaṃ taṃ budhaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow to Budha (Mercury), dark like the bud of Priyaṅgu (Callicarpa macrophylla, commonly known as Beautyberry), of unequalled beauty, gentle and possessing charming qualities. *(4)*

देवानां च ऋषीणां च गुरुं काञ्चनसन्निभम् ।
बुद्धिभूतं त्रिलोकेशं तं नमामि बृहस्पतिम् ॥ ५ ॥

devānāṃ ca ṛṣīṇāṃ ca guruṃ kāñcanasannibham ।
buddhibhūtaṃ trilokeśaṃ taṃ namāmi bṛhaspatim ॥

I bow to Bṛhaspati (Jupiter), the teacher of gods and sages, who shines like gold, is intelligence incarnate, and is the Bhagavān of the three worlds. *(5)*

हिमकुन्दमृणालाभं दैत्यानां परमं गुरुम् ।
सर्वशास्त्रप्रवक्तारं भार्गवं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ६ ॥

himakundamṛṇālābhaṃ daityānāṃ paramaṃ gurum ।
sarvaśāstrapravaktāraṃ bhārgavaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow to Śukra (Venus), who shines like snow, jasmine and the fibre of lotus, is the ultimate preceptor of demons, is the expounder of all śāstra-s and is the descendent of Bhṛgu. (6)

नीलाञ्जनसमाभासं रविपुत्रं यमाग्रजम् ।
छायामार्ताण्डसम्भूतं तं नमामि शनैश्चरम् ॥ ७ ॥

nīlāñjanasamābhāsaṃ raviputraṃ yamāgrajam ।
chāyāmārtāṇḍasambhūtaṃ taṃ namāmi śanaiścaram ॥

I bow to Śani (Saturn), the slow-mover, who resembles the black collyrium, is the offspring of Sūrya, the elder brother of Yama, born of Chāyā and Mārtāṇḍa (shade and Sun). (7)

अर्धकायं महावीर्यं चन्द्रादित्यविमर्दनम् ।
सिंहिकागर्भसम्भूतं तं राहुं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ८ ॥

ardhakāyaṃ mahāvīryaṃ candrādityavimardanam ।
siṃhikāgarbhasambhūtaṃ taṃ rāhuṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow to Rāhu, who has half a body, possesses great bravery, is the eclipser of the Moon and the Sun, born from the womb of Siṃhikā. (8)

पलाशपुष्पसङ्काशं तारकाग्रहमस्तकम् ।
रौद्रं रौद्रात्मकं घोरं तं केतुं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ९ ॥

palāśapuṣpasaṅkāśaṃ tārakāgrahamastakam ।
raudraṃ raudrātmakaṃ ghoraṃ taṃ ketuṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow to Ketu, who has the appearance of Palāśa flower, is the head of stars and planets, is fierce and terrifying. (9)

इति व्यासमुखोद्गीतं यः पठेत्सुसमाहितः ।
दिवा वा यदि वा रात्रौ विघ्नशान्तिर्भविष्यति ॥ १० ॥

iti vyāsamukhodgītaṃ yaḥ paṭhetsusamāhitaḥ ।
divā vā yadi vā rātrau vighnaśāntirbhaviṣyati ॥

Those who devotedly read this stotra sung by Vyāsa, either during the day or at night, will be freed from all obstacles. (10)

॥ इति व्यासोद्गीतनवग्रहस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti vyāsodgītanavagrahastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra on the Navagraha-s sung by Vyāsa.

अथ एकश्लोकी नवग्रहप्रार्थना -

atha ekaślokī navagrahaprārthanā
A single-verse prayer to the Navagraha-s
Health, all-round prosperity, intelligence

आरोग्यं प्रददातु नो दिनकरः चन्द्रो यशो निर्मलम्
भूतिं भूमिसुतः सुधांशुतनयः प्रज्ञां गुरुर्गौरवम् ।
काव्यः कोमलवाग्विलासमतुलं मन्दो मुदं सर्वदा
राहुर्बाहुबलं विरोधशमनं केतुः कुलस्योन्नतिम् ॥

ārogyaṃ pradadātu no dinakaraḥ candro yaśo nirmalam
bhūtiṃ bhūmisutaḥ sudhāṃśutanayaḥ prajñāṃ gururgauravam ।
kāvyaḥ komalavāgvilāsamatulaṃ mando mudaṃ sarvadā
rāhurbāhubalaṃ virodhaśamanaṃ ketuḥ kulasyonnatim ॥

May Sūrya, the Bhagavān of the Day, grant us good health; May Candra grant us pure reputation; May Kuja, the son of Earth, grant prosperity; May Budha, son of the Moon, bestow intelligence; May Guru bring us respect; May Śukra, also known as Kāvya, grant us soft, graceful, unlimited speech; May Śani always bestow happiness; May Rāhu grant us physical power and appease all opposition; May Ketu elevate my family.

नवग्रहाः - Navagraha-s

5. अथ नवग्रहपीडापरिहारस्तोत्रम् - atha navagrahapīḍāparihārastotram

Stotra for the removal of troubles caused by Navagraha-s

Removal of troubles caused by unfavourable positions of the planets.

ग्रहाणामादिरादित्यः लोकरक्षणकारकः ।
विषमस्थानसम्भूतां पीडां हरतु मे रविः ॥ १ ॥

grahāṇāmādirādityaḥ lokarakṣaṇakārakaḥ ।
viṣamasthānasambhūtāṃ pīḍāṃ haratu me raviḥ ॥

May Sūrya (Sun), the first among all planets and protector of the world, take away the troubles which are caused to me by unfavourable position. (1)

रोहिणीशः सुधामूर्तिः सुधागात्रः सुधाशनः ।
विषमस्थानसम्भूतां पीडां हरतु मे विधुः ॥ २ ॥

rohiṇīśaḥ sudhāmūrtiḥ sudhāgātraḥ sudhāśanaḥ ।
viṣamasthānasambhūtāṃ pīḍāṃ haratu me vidhuḥ ॥

May Candra (Moon), who is the Bhagavān of the star Rohiṇī, is an embodiment of nectar, whose form is made of nectar, and who partakes nectar, take away the troubles which are caused to me by unfavourable position. *(2)*

भूमिपुत्रो महातेजाः जगतां भयकृत् सदा ।
वृष्टिकृद् वृष्टिहर्ता च पीडां हरतु मे कुजः ॥ ३ ॥

bhūmiputro mahātejāḥ jagatāṃ bhayakṛt sadā ।
vṛṣṭikṛd vṛṣṭihartā ca pīḍāṃ haratu me kujaḥ ॥

May Kuja (Mars), who is the son of Earth, possesses great splendour, creates fear always in this world, who causes rain and stops rain, take away my troubles. *(3)*

उत्पातरूपो जगतां चन्द्रपुत्रो महाद्युतिः ।
सूर्यप्रियकरो विद्वान् पीडां हरतु मे बुधः ॥ ४ ॥

utpātarūpo jagatāṃ candraputro mahādyutiḥ ।
sūryapriyakaro vidvān pīḍāṃ haratu me budhaḥ ॥

May Budha (Mercury), who brings calamity to the world, who is the son of the Moon, is very bright, who is favourite of the Sun and is wise, take away my troubles. *(4)*

देवमन्त्री विशालाक्षः सदा लोकहिते रतः ।
अनेकशिष्यसम्पूर्णः पीडां हरतु मे गुरुः ॥ ५ ॥

devamantrī viśālākṣaḥ sadā lokahite rataḥ ।
anekaśiṣyasampūrṇaḥ pīḍāṃ haratu me guruḥ ॥

May Guru (Jupiter), who is the minister of deva-s, has broad eyes, who is always interested in welfare of the world, and who is accompanied by several disciples, take away my troubles. *(5)*

दैत्यमन्त्री गुरुस्तेषां प्राणदश्च महामतिः ।
प्रभुस्ताराग्रहाणां च पीडां हरतु मे भृगुः ॥ ६ ॥

daityamantrī gurusteṣāṃ prāṇadaśca mahāmatiḥ ।
prabhustārāgrahāṇāṃ ca pīḍāṃ haratu me bhṛguḥ ॥

May Śukra (Venus), who is the minister and teacher of demons, who gives them life, who is extremely intelligent, and who is the master of stars and planets, take away my troubles. *(6)*

सूर्यपुत्रो दीर्घदेहः विशालाक्षः शिवप्रियः ।
मन्दचारः प्रसन्नात्मा पीडां हरतु मे शनिः ॥ ७ ॥

sūryaputro dīrghadehaḥ viśālākṣaḥ śivapriyaḥ ।
mandacāraḥ prasannātmā pīḍāṃ haratu me śaniḥ ॥

May Śani (Saturn), who is the son of Sūrya, has a long body, has wide eyes, is dear to Śiva, moves slowly and is cheerful, take away my troubles. (7)

महाशिरा महावक्त्रः दीर्घदंष्ट्रो महाबलः ।
अतनुश्चोर्ध्वकेशश्च पीडां हरतु मे शिखी ॥ ८ ॥

mahāśirā mahāvaktraḥ dīrghadaṃṣṭro mahābalaḥ ।
atanuścordhvakeśaśca pīḍāṃ haratu me śikhī ॥

May Rāhu, who has a huge head, a huge mouth, long teeth and is very strong, who does not have a body, and has erect hair, take away my troubles. (8)

अनेकरूपवर्णैश्च शतशोऽथ सहस्रशः ।
उत्पातरूपो जगतां पीडां हरतु मे तमः ॥ ९ ॥

anekarūpavarṇaiśca śataśo'tha sahasraśaḥ ।
utpātarūpo jagatāṃ pīḍāṃ haratu me tamaḥ ॥

May Ketu, who has hundreds and thousands of forms and colours, and who is the form of calamity for the worlds, take away my troubles. (9)

॥ इति नवग्रहपीडापरिहारस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti navagrahapīḍāparihārastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra for the removal of troubles caused by Navagraha-s.

गोदेवता - Godevatā

6. अथ गोदेवतास्तोत्रम् - atha godevatāstotram

Stotra on the Godevatā

Health, purity of body, mind and soul, wealth

पृष्ठे ब्रह्मा गले विष्णुः मुखे रुद्रः प्रतिष्ठितः ।
मध्ये देवगणाः सर्वे रोमकूपे महर्षयः ॥ १ ॥

pṛṣṭhe brahmā gale viṣṇuḥ mukhe rudraḥ pratiṣṭhitaḥ ।
madhye devagaṇāḥ sarve romakūpe maharṣayaḥ ॥

Brahmā resides in the back of the Cow, Viṣṇu in the throat, and Rudra in the face. All Gods reside in the midst, and all sages at the roots of her hair. (1)

नागाः पुच्छे खुराग्रेषु ये चाष्टौ कुलपर्वताः ।
मूत्रे गङ्गादयो नद्यः नेत्रयोः शशिभास्करौ ॥ २ ॥

nāgāḥ pucche khurāgreṣu ye cāṣṭau kulaparvatāḥ ।
mūtre gaṅgādayo nadyaḥ netrayoḥ śaśibhāskarau ॥

Serpents are in the tail of the cow, the eight great mountains are at the tips of her hooves, rivers such as Gaṅgā are in her urine, the Sun and the Moon are in her eyes. (2)

कर्णयोरश्विनौ वायुः घ्राणे लक्ष्मीश्च गोमये ।
यस्याः स्तनेषु वेदाः स्युः सा धेनुर्वरदास्तु मे ॥ ३ ॥

karṇayoraśvinau vāyuḥ ghrāṇe lakṣmīśca gomaye ।

yasyāḥ staneṣu vedāḥ syuḥ sā dhenurvaradāstu me ॥

The two Aśvinīkumāra-s are in the ears of the cow, Vāyu is in her nose, Lakṣmī is in the cow-dung, all the Veda-s are in her udders. May such Gomātā grant my wishes. *(3)*

सर्वदेवमये देवि सर्वदेवैरलङ्कृते ।
मातर्ममाभिलषितं सफलं कुरु नन्दिनि ॥ ४ ॥

sarvadevamaye devi sarvadevairalaṅkṛte ।

mātarmamābhilaṣitaṃ saphalaṃ kuru nandini ॥

Oh Goddess who is the embodiment of all Gods! One who is adorned by all Gods! Oh mother! Oh delightful one! Please fulfill my desires. *(4)*

गावो ममाग्रतः सन्तु गावो मे सन्तु पार्श्वतः ।
गावो मे पृष्ठतः सन्तु गवां मध्ये वसाम्यहम् ॥ ५ ॥

gāvo mamāgrataḥ santu gāvo me santu pārśvataḥ ।

gāvo me pṛṣṭhataḥ santu gavāṃ madhye vasāmyaham ॥

May the cows be in front of me, May the cows be at my sides, May the cows be behind me. I will live in the midst of cows. *(5)*

गां दृष्ट्वा च नमस्कृत्य कृत्वा चैव प्रदक्षिणाम् ।
प्रदक्षिणीकृता तेन सप्तद्वीपा वसुन्धरा ॥ ६ ॥

gāṃ dṛṣṭvā ca namaskṛtya kṛtvā caiva pradakṣiṇām ।
pradakṣiṇīkṛtā tena saptadvīpā vasundharā ॥

If one sees, bows down to, and performs pradakṣiṇa of a cow, it is equivalent to pradakṣiṇa of the entire earth composed of the seven great islands. (6)

सर्वकामदुघे देवि सर्वतीर्थाभिषेचनि ।
पावनि सुरभि श्रेष्ठे देवि तुभ्यं नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ७ ॥

sarvakāmadughe devi sarvatīrthābhiṣecani ।
pāvani surabhi śreṣṭhe devi tubhyaṃ namo'stu te ॥

Oh great Goddess! One who grants all wishes! One who is anointed with all holy waters! Oh purifier! Oh greatest one! Salutations to you. (7)

सुरभिर्वैष्णवी माता सुरलोके प्रतिष्ठिता ।
ग्रासमुष्टिर्मया दत्ता सुरभे प्रतिगृह्यताम् ॥ ८ ॥

surabhirvaiṣṇavī mātā suraloke pratiṣṭhitā ।
grāsamuṣṭirmayā dattā surabhe pratigṛhyatām ॥

The cow is the embodiment of Viṣṇu, mother Goddess, and is established in heaven. Oh mother! I am offering a fist of grass. Kindly accept it. (8)

गवामङ्गेषु तिष्ठन्ति भुवनानि चतुर्दश ।
तस्मादस्याः प्रदानेन अतः शान्तिं प्रयच्छ मे ॥ ९ ॥

gavāmaṅgeṣu tiṣṭhanti bhuvanāni caturdaśa ।
tasmādasyāḥ pradānena ataḥ śāntiṃ prayaccha me ॥

All the fourteen worlds reside in the organs of the cows. Hence, by giving this cow in charity, may I beget peace. *(9)*

भुक्त्वा तृणानि शुष्काणि पीत्वा तोयं जलाशयात् ।
दुग्धं ददति लोकेभ्यः गावो लोकस्य मातरः ॥ १० ॥

bhuktvā tṛṇāni śuṣkāṇi pītvā toyaṃ jalāśayāt ।
dugdhaṃ dadati lokebhyaḥ gāvo lokasya mātaraḥ ॥

Eating dry grass and drinking water from the stream, the cows give milk to the people. Indeed, they are the mothers of the world. *(10)*

॥ इति गोदेवतास्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti godevatāstotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra on the Godevatā.

तुलसी - Tulasī

7. अथ तुलसीस्तोत्रम् - atha tulasīstotram

Prayer to Tulasī

Health, longevity, devotion, salvation.

पुष्कराद्यानि तीर्थानि गङ्गाद्याः सरितस्तथा ।
वासुदेवादयो देवाः वसन्ति तुलसीदले ॥ १ ॥

puṣkarādyāni tīrthāni gaṅgādyāḥ saritastathā ।
vāsudevādayo devāḥ vasanti tulasīdale ॥

All holy places like Puṣkara, all the rivers like Gaṅgā, and all the Gods including Vāsudeva reside in the leaves of Tulasī. *(1)*

तुलसीकाननं यत्र यत्र पद्मवनानि च ।
वसन्ति वैष्णवा यत्र तत्र सन्निहितो हरिः ॥ २ ॥

tulasīkānanaṃ yatra yatra padmavanāni ca ।
vasanti vaiṣṇavā yatra tatra sannihito hariḥ ॥

Where there are groves of Tulasī, where there are clusters of lotuses, where the devotees of Viṣṇu reside, there, Hari is always present. *(2)*

यन्मूले सर्वतीर्थानि यन्मध्ये सर्वदेवताः ।
यदग्रे सर्ववेदाश्च तुलसि त्वां नमाम्यहम् ॥ ३ ॥

yanmūle sarvatīrthāni yanmadhye sarvadevatāḥ ।
yadagre sarvavedāśca tulasi tvāṃ namāmyaham ॥

Oh Tulasī! I bow down to you, at whose root reside all the holy places, at whose middle live all the Gods, and at whose tip all the Veda-s are present. *(3)*

प्रसीद तुलसीदेवि प्रसीद हरिवल्लभे ।
क्षीरोदमथनोद्भूते तुलसि त्वां नमाम्यहम् ॥ ४ ॥

prasīda tulasīdevi prasīda harivallabhe ।
kṣīrodamathanodbhūte tulasi tvāṃ namāmyaham ॥

Oh Goddess Tulasī! Be pleased. Beloved of Hari! Be pleased. One born from the churning of milky ocean! I bow down to you. *(4)*

नमस्तुलसि कल्याणि नमो विष्णुप्रिये शुभे ।
नमो मोक्षप्रदे देवि नमः सम्पत्प्रदायिनि ॥ ५ ॥

namastulasi kalyāṇi namo viṣṇupriye śubhe ।
namo mokṣaprade devi namaḥ sampatpradāyini ॥

Oh Tulasī! Auspicious one! Beloved of Viṣṇu! Virtuous one! O Goddess who grants salvation! Bestower of prosperity! Salutations to you. (5)

तुलसि श्रीसखि शुभे पापहारिणि पुण्यदे ।
नमस्ते नारदनुते नारायणमनःप्रिये ॥ ६ ॥

tulasi śrīsakhi śubhe pāpahāriṇi puṇyade ।
namaste nāradanute nārāyaṇamanaḥpriye ॥

Oh Tulasī! Friend of Lakṣmī! Virtuous one! Remover of sins! Bestower of merits! One who is praised by Nārada! Dearest to the heart of Nārāyaṇa! Salutations to you. (6)

॥ इति तुलसीस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti tulasīstotram ॥

Thus ends the prayer to Tulasī.

सोमवासरः

Monday

देवता	Deity
शिवः	Śiva

शिवः - Śiva

8. अथ शिवषडक्षरस्तोत्रम् - atha śivaṣaḍakṣarastotram

Stotra on the six syllables of the Śiva-ṣaḍakṣara-mantra For salvation.

ॐकारं बिन्दुसंयुक्तं नित्यं ध्यायन्ति योगिनः ।
कामदं मोक्षदं चैव ॐकाराय नमो नमः ॥ १ ॥

oṃkāraṃ bindusaṃyuktaṃ nityaṃ dhyāyanti yoginaḥ ।
kāmadaṃ mokṣadaṃ caiva oṃkārāya namo namaḥ ॥

The yogin-s constantly meditate upon the Oṃkāra associated with a point (bindu), which bestows desires and grants liberation. Salutations to Bhagavān Śiva who has manifested in the form of the syllable 'Oṃ'. *(1)*

नमन्ति ऋषयो देवाः नमन्त्यप्सरसां गणाः ।
नरा नमन्ति देवेशं नकाराय नमो नमः ॥ २ ॥

namanti ṛṣayo devāḥ namantyapsarasāṃ gaṇāḥ ।
narā namanti deveśaṃ nakārāya namo namaḥ ॥

The sages, Gods, groups of celestial damsels and men bow down before the Bhagavān of all Gods. Salutations to Bhagavān Śiva who has manifested in the form of the syllable 'na'. (2)

महादेवं महात्मानं महाध्यानपरायणम् ।
महापापहरं देवं मकाराय नमो नमः ॥ ३ ॥

mahādevaṃ mahātmānaṃ mahādhyānaparāyaṇam ।
mahāpāpaharaṃ devaṃ makārāya namo namaḥ ॥

(The sages etc. bow down) to the supreme Bhagavān, who possesses a great soul, who is engaged in a deep meditation, and who destroys cardinal sins. Salutations to Bhagavān Śiva who has manifested in the form of the syllable 'ma'. (3)

शिवं शान्तं जगन्नाथं लोकानुग्रहकारकम् ।
शिवमेकपदं नित्यं शिकाराय नमो नमः ॥ ४ ॥

śivaṃ śāntaṃ jagannāthaṃ lokānugrahakārakam ।
śivamekapadaṃ nityaṃ śikārāya namo namaḥ ॥

(The sages etc. bow down) to Śiva, who is calm, is the master of the world, who bestows his grace on the worlds, is auspicious, and enshrined in his

eternal, undivided Self. Salutations to Bhagavān Śiva who has manifested in the form of the syllable 'śi'. *(4)*

वाहनं वृषभो यस्य वासुकिः कण्ठभूषणम् ।
वामे शक्तिधरं देवं वकाराय नमो नमः ॥ ५ ॥

vāhanaṃ vṛṣabho yasya vāsukiḥ kaṇṭhabhūṣaṇam ।
vāme śaktidharaṃ devaṃ vakārāya namo namaḥ ॥

(The sages etc. bow down) to the Bhagavān who has the bull as his vehicle, the serpent Vāsuki as an adornment to the neck, and who holds his consort Śakti on the left. Salutations to Bhagavān Śiva who has manifested in the form of the syllable 'va'. *(5)*

यत्र यत्र स्थितो देवः सर्वव्यापी महेश्वरः ।
यो गुरुः सर्वदेवानां यकाराय नमो नमः ॥ ६ ॥

yatra yatra sthito devaḥ sarvavyāpī maheśvaraḥ ।
yo guruḥ sarvadevānāṃ yakārāya namo namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru of all Gods, to the all-pervasive Maheśvara, wherever he is present. Salutations to Bhagavān Śiva who has manifested in the form of the syllable 'ya'. *(6)*

षडक्षरमिदं स्तोत्रं यः पठेच्छिवसन्निधौ ।
शिवलोकमवाप्नोति शिवेन सह मोदते ॥ ७ ॥

ṣaḍakṣaramidaṃ stotraṃ yaḥ paṭhecchivasannidhau ।
śivalokamavāpnoti śivena saha modate ॥

He who chants this Ṣaḍakṣara stotra in the presence of Śiva will attain the abode of Śiva and rejoice with Śiva. *(7)*

॥ इति श्रीरुद्रयामले उमामहेश्वरसंवादे
शिवषडक्षरस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīrudrayāmale umāmaheśvarasaṃvāde
śivaṣaḍakṣarastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra on the six syllables of the Śiva-ṣaḍakṣara-mantra, which is a part of the conversation between Umā and Maheśvara in the Rudrayāmala.

शिवः - Śiva

9. अथ आर्तिहरस्तोत्रम् - atha ārtiharastotram

Stotra for the removal of distress[1]

Quick removal of all distress and difficulties.

श्रीशम्भो मयि करुणाशिशिरां
दृष्टिं दिशन् सुधावृष्टिम् ।
सन्तापमपाकुरु मे मन्ता परमेश
तव दयायाः स्याम् ॥ १ ॥

śrīśambho mayi karuṇāśiśirāṃ
dṛṣṭiṃ diśan sudhāvṛṣṭim ।
santāpamapākuru me mantā parameśa
tava dayāyāḥ syām ॥

O Śambhu! Please remove my distress with your glance which is cool with compassion and is like a shower of nectar. O Bhagavān! May I be the recipient of your pity. *(1)*

1. Devotion of the highest form can be seen in this stotra.

अवसीदामि यदार्तिभिरनुगुणमिद-
मोकसोंऽहसां खलु मे ।
तव सन्नवसीदामि यदन्तकशासन
न तत्तवानुगुणम् ॥ २ ॥

avasīdāmi yadārtibhiranuguṇamida-
mokasoṃ'hasāṃ khalu me ।
tava sannavasīdāmi yadantakaśāsana
na tattavānuguṇam ॥

That I am afflicted by troubles is entirely befitting me, who is a mass of sins. However, Oh master of Yama! it does not befit you that, despite being yours, I am suffering. *(2)*

देव स्मरन्ति तव ये तेषां स्मरतोऽपि
नार्तिरिति कीर्तिम् ।
कलयसि शिव पाहीति क्रन्दन् सीदाम्यहं
किमुचितमिदम् ॥ ३ ॥

deva smaranti tava ye teṣāṃ smarato'pi
nārtiriti kīrtim ।
kalayasi śiva pāhīti krandan sīdāmyahaṃ
kimucitamidam ॥

Oh Bhagavān! You bear the fame that even they who think of the ones who remember you, will not suffer. Oh auspicious one! I am crying out 'Protect me', and yet, I am suffering. Is this right? (3)

आदिश्याघकृतौ मामन्तर्यामि-
न्नसावघात्मेति ।
आर्तिषु मज्जयसे मां किं ब्रूयां तव
कृपैकपात्रमहम् ॥ ४ ॥

ādiśyāghakṛtau māmantaryāmin-
nasāvaghātmeti ।
ārtiṣu majjayase māṃ kiṃ brūyāṃ tava
kṛpaikapātramaham ॥

Oh antaryāmin (One who resides within the Self)! Having urged me to commit sins (by being seated within me), you are condemning me to suffering because I am a sinner. What shall I say? I deserve your compassion. (4)

मन्दाग्रणीरहं तव मयि करुणां
घटयितुं विभो नालम् ।
आक्रष्टुं तां तु बलादलमिह मद्दैन्यमिति
समाश्वसिमि ॥ ५ ॥

mandāgraṇīrahaṃ tava mayi karuṇāṃ
ghaṭayituṃ vibho nālam ।
ākraṣṭuṃ tāṃ tu balādalamiha maddainyamiti
samāśvasimi ॥

O all-pervading Bhagavān! I am the foremost among fools, and am not capable of stimulating your compassion. However, I believe that my misery is enough to attract that (your compassion) forcibly. *(5)*

त्वं सर्वज्ञोऽहं पुनरज्ञोऽनीशोऽह-
मीश्वरस्त्वमसि ।
त्वं मयि दोषान् गणयसि किं कथये तुदति
किं दया न त्वाम् ॥ ६ ॥

tvaṃ sarvajño'haṃ punarajño'nīśo'ha-
mīśvarastvamasi ।
tvaṃ mayi doṣān gaṇayasi kiṃ kathaye tudati
kiṃ dayā na tvām ॥

You are Omniscient, I am a fool. I am an orphan, you are the master of all. Yet, you are counting my faults. What do I say? Does pity not prick you? *(6)*

आश्रितमार्ततरं माम् उपेक्षसे किमिति
शिव न किं दयसे ।
श्रितगोप्ता दीनार्तिहृदिति खलु शंसन्ति
जगति सन्तस्त्वाम् ॥ ७ ॥

āśritamārtataraṃ mām upekṣase kimiti
śiva na kiṃ dayase ।
śritagoptā dīnārtihṛditi khalu śaṃsanti
jagati santastvām ॥

O Śiva! Why are you ignoring me who has taken refuge in you and is extremely distressed? Why are you not showing pity? Do the noble men not declare you as the protector of refugees and the remover of affliction of the distressed in this world? (7)

प्रहराहरेतिवादी फणितमदाख्य इति
पालितो भवता ।
शिव पाहीतिवदोऽहं श्रितो न किं त्वां
कथं न पाल्यस्ते ॥ ८ ॥

praharāharetivādī phaṇitamadākhya iti
pālito bhavatā ।
śiva pāhītivado'haṃ śrito na kiṃ tvāṃ
kathaṃ na pālyaste ॥

Even somebody who was crying 'Prahara' (Attack), 'Āhara' (Bring), etc was protected by you, thinking "he is uttering your name Hara". Have I not taken refuge in you, crying out 'O Śiva! protect me'? How is it that I am not taken care of by you? (8)

शरणं व्रज शिवमार्तीः स तव हरेदिति
सतां गिराहं त्वाम् ।
शरणं गतोऽस्मि पालय खलमपि तेष्वीश
पक्षपातान्माम् ॥ ९ ॥

śaraṇaṃ vraja śivamārtīḥ sa tava harediti
satāṃ girāhaṃ tvām ।
śaraṇaṃ gato'smi pālaya khalamapi teṣvīśa
pakṣapātānmām ॥

'Seek refuge in Śiva. He will remove your distress' – By these words of noble men, I have resorted to you. O Bhagavān! Even though I am a bad person, protect me, at least because of your partiality towards them. (9)

॥ इति श्रीधरवेङ्कटेशार्यकृतम् आर्तिहरस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīdharaveṅkaṭeśāryakṛtam
ārtiharastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra for removal of distress, which was composed by śrīdharaveṅkaṭeśārya.

शिव - Śiva

10. अथ द्वादशज्योतिर्लिङ्गस्मरणस्तोत्रम् - atha dvādaśajyotirliṅga-smaraṇastotram

Stotra to remember the twelve jyotirliṅga-s

Removal of all sins.

सौराष्ट्रे सोमनाथं च श्रीशैले मल्लिकार्जुनम् ।
उज्जयिन्यां महाकालम् ॐकारममलेश्वरम् ॥ १ ॥

saurāṣṭre somanāthaṃ ca śrīśaile mallikārjunam ।
ujjayinyāṃ mahākālam oṃkāramamaleśvaram ॥

Bhagavān Śiva is worshipped as

1. *Somanātha in Saurāṣṭra*
2. *Mallikārjuna in Śrīśaila*
3. *Mahākāla in Ujjayinī*
4. *Oṃkāramamaleśvara (in Māndhāta)* *(1)*

परल्यां वैद्यनाथं च डाकिन्यां भीमशङ्करम् ।
सेतुबन्धे तु रामेशं नागेशं दारुकावने ॥ २ ॥

paralyāṃ vaidyanāthaṃ ca ḍākinyāṃ bhīmaśaṅkaram ।
setubandhe tu rāmeśaṃ nāgeśaṃ dārukāvane ॥

5. *Vaidyanātha in Paralī*
6. *Bhīmaśaṅkara in Ḍākinī*

7. Rāmeśvara in Setubandha

8. Nāgeśvara in Dārukāvana *(2)*

वाराणस्यां तु विश्वेशं त्र्यम्बकं गौतमीतटे ।
हिमालये तु केदारं घुश्मेशं तु शिवालये ॥ ३ ॥

vārāṇasyāṃ tu viśveśaṃ tryambakaṃ gautamītaṭe ।
himālaye tu kedāraṃ ghuśmeśaṃ tu śivālaye ॥

9. Viśveśvara in Vārāṇasī

10. Tryambakeśvara on the banks of Gautamī

11. Kedāreśvara in Himālaya

12. Ghuśmeśa in Śivālaya *(3)*

एतानि ज्योतिर्लिङ्गानि सायं प्रातः पठेन्नरः ।
सप्तजन्मकृतं पापं स्मरणेन विनश्यति ॥ ४ ॥

etāni jyotirliṅgāni sāyaṃ prātaḥ paṭhennaraḥ ।
saptajanmakṛtaṃ pāpaṃ smaraṇena vinaśyati ॥

Sins committed in seven births will be destroyed if one chants the names of these jyotirliṅga-s in the morning and evening, just by remembrance of the Bhagavān. *(4)*

॥ इति द्वादशज्योतिर्लिङ्गस्मरणस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti dvādaśajyotirliṅga-smaraṇastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra of the twelve jyotirliṅga-s.

शिवः - Śiva

11. अथ प्रदोषस्तोत्रम् - atha pradoṣastotram

Stotra recited during the Pradoṣapūjā[1] of Bhagavān śiva

Health, fulfillment of all desires, removal of sins, prosperity of the country, protection from natural calamities

जय देव जगन्नाथ जय शङ्कर शाश्वत ।
जय सर्वसुराध्यक्ष जय सर्वसुरार्चित ॥ १ ॥

jaya deva jagannātha jaya śaṅkara śāśvata ।
jaya sarvasurādhyakṣa jaya sarvasurārcita ॥

Victory to the Bhagavān, the master of the universe, the performer of auspicious deeds, the eternal one, the foremost among Gods, the one 'worshipped by' all Gods. *(1)*

जय सर्वगुणातीत जय सर्ववरप्रद ।
जय नित्य निराधार जय विश्वम्भराव्यय ॥ २ ॥

jaya sarvaguṇātīta jaya sarvavaraprada ।
jaya nitya nirādhāra jaya viśvambharāvyaya ॥

1. Pradoṣa falls on trayodaśī tithi every fortnight in a month.

Victory to the one beyond guṇa-s, the bestower of all boons, the constant one, the one who does not require any support, the one who bears the world and is unchanging. *(2)*

जय विश्वैकवन्द्येश जय नागेन्द्रभूषण ।
जय गौरीपते शम्भो जय चन्द्रार्धशेखर ॥ ३ ॥

jaya viśvaikavandyeśa jaya nāgendrabhūṣaṇa ।
jaya gaurīpate śambho jaya candrārdhaśekhara ॥

Victory to the only Bhagavān prostrated by the whole world, the one adorned by the king of snakes, the Bhagavān of Gaurī, the one established in auspiciousness, the one wearing the half-moon on the head. *(3)*

जय कोट्यर्कसङ्काश जयानन्तगुणाश्रय ।
जय भद्र विरूपाक्ष जयाचिन्त्य निरञ्जन ॥ ४ ॥

jaya koṭyarkasaṅkāśa jayānantaguṇāśraya ।
jaya bhadra virūpākṣa jayācintya nirañjana ॥

Victory to the one who resembles a crore Suns, is the substratum for infinite virtues, the prosperous one, possessing three eyes, one beyond thought, and is without any impurity. *(4)*

जय नाथ कृपासिन्धो जय भक्तार्तिभञ्जन ।
जय दुस्तरसंसारसागरोत्तारण प्रभो ॥ ५ ॥

jaya nātha kṛpāsindho jaya bhaktārtibhañjana ।
jaya dustarasaṃsārasāgarottāraṇa prabho ॥

Victory to the Bhagavān who is the ocean of compassion, destroyer of sorrows of devotees, the one who helps to cross the uncrossable ocean of mortal world. *(5)*

प्रसीद मे महादेव संसारार्तस्य खिद्यतः ।
सर्वपापक्षयं कृत्वा रक्ष मां परमेश्वर ॥ ६ ॥

prasīda me mahādeva saṃsārārtasya khidyataḥ ।
sarvapāpakṣayaṃ kṛtvā rakṣa māṃ parameśvara ॥

O Supreme Bhagavān! Be pleased with me, who is suffering due to the afflictions of mortal world. Protect me by removing all my sins. *(6)*

महादारिद्र्यमग्नस्य महापापहतस्य च ।
महाशोकनिविष्टस्य महारोगातुरस्य च ॥ ७ ॥
ऋणभारपरीतस्य दह्यमानस्य कर्मभिः ।
ग्रहैः प्रपीड्यमानस्य प्रसीद मम शङ्कर ॥ ८ ॥

mahādāridryamagnasya mahāpāpahatasya ca ।
mahāśokaniviṣṭasya mahārogāturasya ca ॥

ṛṇabhāraparītasya dahyamānasya karmabhiḥ ।
grahaiḥ prapīḍyamānasya prasīda mama śaṅkara ॥
O Śaṅkara! Show your grace on me, who is immersed in extreme poverty, destroyed by great sins, drowned in great sorrows, suffering from terrible diseases, burdened by debts, being burnt by actions, being tormented by the graha-s. (7,8)

दरिद्रः प्रार्थयेद् देवं प्रदोषे गिरिजापतिम् ।
अर्थाढ्यो वाथ राजा वा प्रार्थयेद् देवमीश्वरम् ॥ ९ ॥
daridraḥ prārthayed devaṃ pradoṣa girijāpatim ।
arthāḍhyo vātha rājā vā prārthayed devamīśvaram ॥
Whether a poor man, a rich man or a king, one must pray to the Bhagavān Śiva, the husband of Girijā, during Pradoṣa. (9)

दीर्घमायुः सदारोग्यं कोशवृद्धिर्बलोन्नतिः ।
ममास्तु नित्यमानन्दः प्रसादात् तव शङ्कर ॥ १० ॥
dīrghamāyuḥ sadārogyaṃ kośavṛddhirbalonnatiḥ ।
mamāstu nityamānandaḥ prasādāt tava śaṅkara ॥
O Śaṅkara! May I have long life, health always, growing wealth, increasing power, and constant bliss by your grace. (10)

शत्रवः संक्षयं यान्तु प्रसीदन्तु मम प्रजाः ।
नश्यन्तु दस्यवो राष्ट्रे जनाः सन्तु निरापदः ॥ ११ ॥

śatravaḥ saṃkṣayaṃ yāntu prasīdantu mama prajāḥ ।
naśyantu dasyavo rāṣṭre janāḥ santu nirāpadaḥ ॥

May my enemies be destroyed, and my people be pleased; May thieves be destroyed, and may the people live without any dangers in the country. *(11)*

दुर्भिक्षमरिसन्तापाः शमं यान्तु महीतले ।
सर्वसस्यसमृद्धिश्च भूयात्सुखमया दिशः ॥ १२ ॥

durbhikṣamarisantāpāḥ śamaṃ yāntu mahītale ।
sarvasasyasamṛddhiśca bhūyātsukhamayā diśaḥ ॥

May drought, and sorrows due to enemies be removed. May there be abundance of plants and crops on Earth. May all directions be filled with happiness. *(12)*

एवमाराधयेद् देवं पूजान्ते गिरिजापतिम् ।
ब्राह्मणान् भोजयेत् पश्चात् दक्षिणाभिश्च पूजयेत् ॥ १३ ॥

evamārādhayed devaṃ pūjānte girijāpatim ।
brāhmaṇān bhojayet paścāt dakṣiṇābhiśca pūjayet ॥

Thus, one should worship the Bhagavān of Girijā at the end of pūjā. One must then distribute food to the Brāhmaṇa-s and worship them by offering dakṣiṇā. *(13)*

सर्वपापक्षयकरी सर्वरोगनिवारणी ।
शिवपूजा मयाख्याता सर्वाभीष्टफलप्रदा ॥ १४ ॥

sarvapāpakṣayakarī sarvaroganivāraṇī ।
śivapūjā mayākhyātā sarvābhīṣṭaphalapradā ॥

This worship of Śiva as told will cause the removal of all sins, will cure all diseases and grant all desires. *(14)*

॥ इति प्रदोषस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti pradoṣastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra to be chanted during the Pradoṣapūjā.

मङ्गलवासरः
Tuesday

देवताः	Deities
गणेशः	Gaṇeśa
सुब्रह्मण्यः	Subrahmaṇya
नागदेवता	Nāgadevatā

गणेशः - Gaṇeśa

12. अथ श्रीगणेशध्यानश्लोकाः - atha śrīgaṇeśadhyānaślokāḥ Gaṇeśa dhyāna śloka-s Removal of all obstacles.

शुक्लाम्बरधरं विष्णुं शशिवर्णं चतुर्भुजम् ।
प्रसन्नवदनं ध्यायेत् सर्वविघ्नोपशान्तये ॥ १ ॥

śuklāmbaradharaṃ viṣṇuṃ śaśivarṇaṃ caturbhujam ।
prasannavadanaṃ dhyāyet sarvavighnopaśāntaye ॥

For the removal of all obstacles, one should meditate on Bhagavān Gaṇeśa, who is wearing white robes, is omnipresent, whose body resembles the hue of the moon, who has four hands, and a smiling face. (1)

वागीशाद्याः सुमनसः सर्वार्थानामुपक्रमे ।
यं नत्वा कृतकृत्याः स्युः तं नमामि गजाननम् ॥ २ ॥

vāgīśādyāḥ sumanasaḥ sarvārthānāmupakrame ।
yaṃ natvā kṛtakṛtyāḥ syuḥ taṃ namāmi gajānanam ॥

The Gods, led by Brahmā, bow down to Bhagavān Gaṇeśa at the beginning of all their deeds, and attain success. I bow down to that elephant-faced Bhagavān. (2)

श्रीकान्तो मातुलो यस्य जननी सर्वमङ्गला ।
जनकः शङ्करो देवः तं वन्दे कुञ्जराननम् ॥ ३ ॥

śrīkānto mātulo yasya jananī sarvamaṅgalā ।
janakaḥ śaṅkaro devaḥ taṃ vande kuñjarānanam ॥

I worship the Bhagavān with an elephant-face whose maternal uncle is Bhagavān Viṣṇu; whose mother is Goddess Pārvatī, the embodiment of auspiciousness; and whose father is Bhagavān Śiva. *(3)*

मातामहमहाशैलं महस्तदपितामहम् ।
कारणं जगतां वन्दे कण्ठादुपरि वारणम् ॥ ४ ॥

mātāmahamahāśailaṃ mahastadapitāmaham ।
kāraṇaṃ jagatāṃ vande kaṇṭhādupari vāraṇam ॥

I salute the luminous form of the Bhagavān who has an elephant form above the neck, who has the great mountain himālaya as the maternal grandfather; has no paternal grandfather (as Bhagavān Śiva is self-born); and is the generative cause for all the worlds. *(4)*

आलम्बे जगदालम्बं लम्बोदरपदाम्बुजम् ।
शुष्यन्ति यद्रजस्स्पर्शात् सद्यः प्रत्यूहवार्धयः ॥ ५ ॥

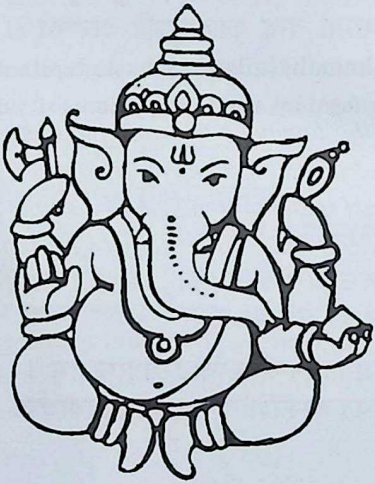
ālambe jagadālambaṃ lambodarapadāmbujam ।
śuṣyanti yadrajassparśāt sadyaḥ pratyūhavārdhayaḥ ॥

I take refuge in the feet of the one with fat belly (Bhagavān Gaṇeśa), which support the entire world. By the mere touch of the dust of his feet, oceans of obstacles dry up instantly. *(5)*

॥ इति श्रीगणेशध्यानश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti śrīgaṇeśadhyānaślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the Gaṇeśa dhyāna śloka-s.



गणेशः - Gaṇeśa

13. अथ श्रीगणेशषोडशनामस्तोत्रम् - atha śrīgaṇeśaṣoḍaśanāmastotram

Stotra with sixteen names of Bhagavān Gaṇeśa

Removal of obstacles.

सुमुखश्चैकदन्तश्च कपिलो गजकर्णकः ।
लम्बोदरश्च विकटः विघ्नराजो विनायकः ॥ १ ॥

sumukhaścaikadantaśca kapilo gajakarṇakaḥ ।
lambodaraśca vikaṭaḥ vighnarājo vināyakaḥ ॥

1. Sumukhaḥ - he who has an auspicious face, and by whom beginnings are auspicious

2. Ekadantaḥ - he who has a single tusk

3. Kapilaḥ - he who has a reddish-brown hue

4. Gajakarṇakaḥ - he who has the ears of an elephant

5. Lambodaraḥ - he who has a large belly which can support the entire creation

6. Vikaṭaḥ - he who is unlimited

7. Vighnarājaḥ - he who is the master of obstacles

8. Vināyakaḥ - the leader of all beings *(1)*

धूम्रकेतुर्गणाध्यक्षः भालचन्द्रो गजाननः ।
वक्रतुण्डः शूर्पकर्णः हेरम्बः स्कन्दपूर्वजः ॥ २ ॥

dhūmraketurgaṇādhyakṣaḥ bhālacandro gajānanaḥ ।
vakratuṇḍaḥ śūrpakarṇaḥ herambaḥ skandapūrvajaḥ ॥

9. Dhūmraketuḥ - he who has smoke as his banner
10. Gaṇādhyakṣaḥ - Head of the attendants of Śiva, he who presides over the group of 36 tattva-s
11. Bhālacandraḥ - he who bears the moon on his forehead
12. Gajānanaḥ - he who has the face of an elephant
13. Vakratuṇḍaḥ - he who has a curved trunk
14. Śūrpakarṇaḥ - he who has ears shaped like winnowing baskets
15. Herambaḥ - he who possesses boundless valour
16. Skandapūrvajaḥ - elder brother of Skanda. (2)

कलासङ्ख्यानि नामानि यः पठेच्छृणुयादपि ।
विद्यारम्भे विवाहे च प्रवेशे निर्गमे तथा ।
सङ्ग्रामे सर्वकार्येषु विघ्नस्तस्य न जायते ॥ ३ ॥

kalāsaṅkhyāni nāmāni yaḥ paṭhecchṛṇuyādapi ।
vidyārambhe vivāhe ca praveśe nirgame tathā ।
saṅgrāme sarvakāryeṣu vighnastasya na jāyate ॥

Whoever recites or listens to these sixteen names at the beginning of studies, at the time of marriage, while entering or departing a place, at the battle field, or while beginning any work will not experience any obstacles. *(3)*

॥ इति श्रीगणेशषोडशनामस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīgaṇeśaṣoḍaśanāmastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra with sixteen names of Bhagavān Gaṇeśa.

गणेशः - Gaṇeśa

14. अथ सङ्कटनाशनगणेशस्तोत्रम् - atha saṅkaṭanāśanagaṇeśastotram

Gaṇeśastotra for the removal of troubles

For removal of distress and fulfillment of desires.

प्रणम्य शिरसा देवं गौरीपुत्रं विनायकम् ।
भक्तावासं स्मरेन्नित्यम् आयुष्कामार्थसिद्धये ॥ १ ॥

praṇamya śirasā devaṃ gaurīputraṃ vināyakam ।
bhaktāvāsaṃ smarennityam āyuṣkāmārthasiddhaye ॥

Bowing one's head to that Bhagavān, the son of Gaurī, the leader of all beings, one must constantly remember him who lives in the heart of devotees, for attaining long-life, desires and prosperity. (1)

प्रथमं वक्रतुण्डं च एकदन्तं द्वितीयकम् ।
तृतीयं कृष्णपिङ्गाक्षं गजवक्त्रं चतुर्थकम् ॥ २ ॥

prathamaṃ vakratuṇḍaṃ ca ekadantaṃ dvitīyakam ।
tṛtīyaṃ kṛṣṇapiṅgākṣaṃ gajavaktraṃ caturthakam ॥

1. Vakratuṇḍaḥ - he who has a curved trunk
2. Ekadantaḥ - he who has a single tusk

3. Kṛṣṇapiṅgākṣaḥ - he who has black and reddish-yellow coloured eyes

4. Gajavaktraḥ - he who has the face of elephant (2)

लम्बोदरं पञ्चमं च षष्ठं विकटमेव च ।
सप्तमं विघ्नराजं च धूम्रवर्णं तथाष्टमम् ॥ ३ ॥

lambodaraṃ pañcamaṃ ca ṣaṣṭhaṃ vikaṭameva ca ।
saptamaṃ vighnarājaṃ ca dhūmravarṇaṃ tathāṣṭamam ॥

5. Lambodaraḥ - he who has a large belly which can support the entire creation

6. Vikaṭaḥ - he who is unlimited

7. Vighnarājaḥ - he who is the master of obstacles

8. Dhūmravarṇaḥ - he who is of a grey colour (3)

नवमं भालचन्द्रं च दशमं तु विनायकम् ।
एकादशं गणपतिं द्वादशं तु गजाननम् ॥ ४ ॥

navamaṃ bhālacandraṃ ca daśamaṃ tu vināyakam ।
ekādaśaṃ gaṇapatiṃ dvādaśaṃ tu gajānanam ॥

9. Bhālacandraḥ - he who bears the moon on his forehead

10. Vināyakaḥ - the leader of all beings

11. Gaṇapatiḥ - the leader of Śivagaṇa-s, master of all the worlds

12. Gajānanaḥ - he who has the face of elephant (4)

द्वादशैतानि नामानि त्रिसन्ध्यं यः पठेन्नरः ।
न च विघ्नभयं तस्य सर्वसिद्धिकरं प्रभो ॥ ५ ॥

dvādaśaitāni nāmāni trisandhyaṃ yaḥ paṭhennaraḥ ।

na ca vighnabhayaṃ tasya sarvasiddhikaraṃ prabho ॥

Any person, who recites these twelve names of Gaṇeśa at the three sandhyākāla-s (junctures of the day - dawn, noon and dusk) will not have any fear from obstacles. Oh Bhagavān! This will help him to achieve everything. *(5)*

विद्यार्थी लभते विद्यां धनार्थी लभते धनम् ।
पुत्रार्थी लभते पुत्रान् मोक्षार्थी लभते गतिम् ॥ ६ ॥

vidyārthī labhate vidyāṃ dhanārthī labhate dhanam ।

putrārthī labhate putrān mokṣārthī labhate gatim ॥

He who desires learning attains scholarship; he who desires wealth obtains money. He who desires children begets children; he who desires liberation attains that ultimate abode. *(6)*

जपेद् गणपतिस्तोत्रं षड्भिर्मासैः फलं लभेत् ।
संवत्सरेण सिद्धिं च लभते नात्र संशयः ॥ ७ ॥

japed gaṇapatistotraṃ ṣaḍbhirmāsaiḥ phalaṃ labhet ।

saṃvatsareṇa siddhiṃ ca labhate nātra saṃśayaḥ ॥

Whoever chants this hymn of Gaṇapati will obtain results within six months, and will attain fulfilment within a year - there is no doubt about this. *(7)*

अष्टभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यश्च लिखित्वा यः समर्पयेत् ।
तस्य विद्या भवेत् सर्वा गणेशस्य प्रसादतः ॥ ८ ॥

aṣṭabhyo brāhmaṇebhyaśca likhitvā yaḥ samarpayet ।
tasya vidyā bhavet sarvā gaṇeśasya prasādataḥ ॥

Whoever writes this stotra and distributes it to eight brāhmaṇa-s, will attain all knowledge immediately by the grace of Gaṇeśa. *(8)*

॥ इति श्रीनारदपुराणे श्रीसङ्कटनाशनगणेशस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīnāradapurāṇe śrīsaṅkaṭanāśanagaṇeśa stotram ॥

Thus ends the Gaṇeśastotra for the removal of troubles, as told in the Nāradapurāṇa.

गणेशः - Gaṇeśa

15. अथ श्रीगणेशस्यैकविंशतिनामपाठः -

atha śrīgaṇeśasyaikaviṃśatināmapāṭhaḥ

21 names of Bhagavān Gaṇeśa

Puṇya of chanting the entire Gaṇeśa sahasranāma.

गणञ्जयो गणपतिः हेरम्बो धरणीधरः ।
महागणपतिर्लक्षप्रदः क्षिप्रप्रसादनः ॥ १ ॥

gaṇañjayo gaṇapatiḥ herambo dharaṇīdharaḥ ।
mahāgaṇapatirlakṣapradaḥ kṣipraprasādanaḥ ॥

1. Gaṇañjayaḥ - he who conquers the hordes of enemies easily in one go

2. Gaṇapatiḥ - the leader of Śivagaṇa-s, master of all the worlds

3. Herambaḥ - he who possesses boundless valour

4. Dharaṇīdharaḥ - he who carries the Earth

5. Mahāgaṇapatiḥ - he who leads the great armies called guṇa, gulma, etc.

6. Lakṣapradaḥ - he who bestows achievement of hundred thousand goals

7. Kṣipraprasādanaḥ - he who is pleased quickly and bestows his grace (1)

अमोघसिद्धिरमितः मन्त्रश्चिन्तामणिर्निधिः ।
सुमङ्गलो बीजम् आशापूरको वरदश्शिवः ॥ २ ॥

amoghasiddhiramitaḥ mantraścintāmaṇirnidhiḥ ।
sumaṅgalo bījam āśāpūrako varadaśśivaḥ ॥

8. Amoghasiddhiḥ - the achievements of whose devotees are never worthless

9. Amitaḥ - the boundless one

10. Mantraḥ - he who is in the form of sacred hymns

11. Cintāmaṇiḥ - he who bestows all desires

12. Nidhiḥ - he who is in the form of the nine treasures

13. Sumaṅgalaḥ - the auspicious one

14. Bījam – he who is the cause of all

15. Āśāpūrakaḥ - he who fulfils all desires

16. Varadaḥ - he who grants boons to devotees

17. Śivaḥ - he who is auspicious and possesses the desire and power to create the world *(2)*

काश्यपो नन्दनो वाचासिद्धः ढुण्ढिविनायकः ।

kāśyapo nandano vācāsiddhaḥ ḍhuṇḍhivināyakaḥ ।

18. Kāśyapaḥ - the son of Kaśyapa (in one of the kalpa-s)

19. Nandanaḥ - he who is the cause of prosperity

20. Vācāsiddhaḥ - he who grants accomplishment of speech

21. Ḍhuṇḍhivināyakaḥ - the distinguished leader who is to be searched for.

मोदकैरेभिरत्रैकविंशत्या नामभिः पुमान् ॥ ३ ॥
यः स्तौति मद्गतमनाः मदाराधनतत्परः ।
स्तुतो नाम्नां सहस्रेण तेनाहं नात्र संशयः ॥ ४ ॥

modakairebhiratraikaviṃśatyā nāmabhiḥ pumān ॥
yaḥ stauti madgatamanāḥ madārādhanatatparaḥ ।
stuto nāmnāṃ sahasreṇa tenāhaṃ nātra saṃśayaḥ ॥

If a person praises me with these twenty-one delightful names, with a concentrated mind, intent on pleasing me, it will doubtless be equal to reciting my thousand names. *(3,4)*

॥ इति गणेशपुराणे उपासनाखण्डे महागणपतिप्रोक्त-
श्रीगणेशसहस्रनामान्तर्गतगणेशस्यैकविंशतिनामपाठः ॥

॥ iti gaṇeśapurāṇe upāsanākhaṇḍe mahāgaṇapatiprokta-śrīgaṇeśasahasranāmāntargata-gaṇeśasyaikaviṃśatināmapāṭhaḥ ॥

Thus end the 21 names of Bhagavān Gaṇeśa, which form a part of the Gaṇeśa sahasranāma as told by Gaṇeśa in the upāsanākhaṇḍa of Gaṇeśapurāṇa.

सुब्रह्मण्यः - Subrahmaṇya

16. अथ सुब्रह्मण्यषोडशनामस्तोत्रम् - atha subrahmaṇyaṣoḍaśanāmastotram

Stotra with 16 names of Bhagavān Subrahmaṇya

Devotion, spiritual progress, salvation

सेनानीरग्निभूः स्कन्दः तारकारिर्गुणप्रियः ।
षाण्मातुरो बाहुलेयः कृत्तिकाप्रियपुत्रकः ॥ १ ॥

senānīragnibhūḥ skandaḥ tārakārirguṇapriyaḥ ।
ṣāṇmāturo bāhuleyaḥ kṛttikāpriyaputrakaḥ ॥

1. *Senānīḥ - commander of the army (of Gods)*
2. *Agnibhūḥ - the one born from fire*
3. *Skandaḥ - the destroyer of enemies*
4. *Tārakāriḥ - the enemy of the demon Tāraka*
5. *Guṇapriyaḥ - he who delights in virtues*
6. *Ṣāṇmāturaḥ - the son of six mothers*
7. *Bāhuleyaḥ - born from many mothers*
8. *Kṛttikāpriyaputrakaḥ - beloved son of Kṛttikā-s (1)*

मयूरवाहनः श्रीमान् कुमारः क्रौञ्चदारणः ।
विशाखः पार्वतीपुत्रः सुब्रह्मण्यो गुहस्तथा ॥ २ ॥

mayūravāhanaḥ śrīmān kumāraḥ krauñcadāraṇaḥ ।
viśākhaḥ pārvatīputraḥ subrahmaṇyo guhastathā ॥

9. Mayūravāhanaḥ - he who has peacock as vehicle
10. Śrīmān – endowed with prosperity
11. Kumāraḥ - the young one
12. Krauñcadāraṇaḥ - the destroyer of Krauñca
13. Viśākhaḥ - born under the viśākhā star
14. Pārvatīputraḥ - the son of Pārvatī
15. Subrahmaṇyaḥ - the knower of Brahman
16. Guhaḥ - the protector *(2)*

षोडशैतानि नामानि शृणुयात् श्रावयेत् सदा ।
तस्य भक्तिश्च मुक्तिश्च करस्थे नैव संशयः ॥ ३ ॥

ṣoḍaśaitāni nāmāni śṛṇuyāt śrāvayet sadā ।
tasya bhaktiśca muktiśca karasthe naiva saṃśayaḥ ॥

He who hears, and makes others hear these sixteen names always, will, without any doubt, have both devotion and salvation in his hand (can easily attain). *(3)*

॥ इति सुब्रह्मण्यषोडशनामस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti subrahmaṇyaṣoḍaśanāmastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra with 16 names of Bhagavān Subrahmaṇya

सुब्रह्मण्यः - Subrahmaṇya

17. अथ प्रज्ञाविवर्धनकार्त्तिकेयस्तोत्रम् - atha prajñāvivardhanakārttikeyastotram

Stotra of Bhagavān Kārttikeya to enhance wisdom

Memory, intelligence, speaking skills.

स्कन्द उवाच
योगीश्वरो महासेनः कार्त्तिकेयोऽग्निनन्दनः ।
स्कन्दः कुमारः सेनानीः स्वामी शङ्करसम्भवः ॥ १ ॥

skanda uvāca

yogīśvaro mahāsenaḥ kārttikeyo'gninandanaḥ ।
skandaḥ kumāraḥ senānīḥ svāmī śaṅkarasambhavaḥ ॥

Bhagavān Skanda said –

1. *Yogīśvaraḥ - the master yogin*
2. *Mahāsenaḥ - the one with a mighty army*
3. *Kārttikeyaḥ - the son of Kṛttikā-s*
4. *Agninandanaḥ - the son of Agni*
5. *Skandaḥ - the destroyer of enemies*
6. *Kumāraḥ - the young one*
7. *Senānīḥ - commander of the army (of Gods)*

8. Svāmī – the master

9. Śaṅkarasambhavaḥ - born from Bhagavān Śiva (1)

गाङ्गेयस्ताम्रचूडश्च ब्रह्मचारी शिखिध्वजः ।
तारकारिरुमापुत्रः क्रौञ्चारिश्च षडाननः ॥ २ ॥

gāṅgeyastāmracūḍaśca brahmacārī śikhidhvajaḥ ।
tārakārirumāputraḥ krauñcāriśca ṣaḍānanaḥ ॥

10. Gāṅgeyaḥ - the son of Gaṅgā

11. Tāmracūḍaḥ - one who has a red tuft

12. Brahmacārī - celibate

13. Śikhidhvajaḥ - one who has Fire as his banner

14. Tārakāriḥ - the enemy of the demon Tāraka

15. Umāputraḥ - the son of Umā

16. Krauñcāriḥ - the enemy of Krauñca mountain

17. Ṣaḍānanaḥ - the one with six faces (2)

शब्दब्रह्मसमुद्रश्च सिद्धः सारस्वतो गुहः ।
सनत्कुमारभगवान्भोगमोक्षफलप्रदः ॥ ३ ॥

śabdabrahmasamudraśca siddhaḥ sārasvato guhaḥ ।
sanatkumārabhagavān bhogamokṣaphalapradaḥ ॥

18. Śabdabrahmasamudraḥ - ocean of the knowledge of śabda (sound) as the supreme entity

19. Siddhaḥ - one who is accomplished

20. Sārasvataḥ - one who is eloquent

21. Guhaḥ - the protector

22. Sanatkumārabhagavān - he who possesses eight divine faculties like Sanatkumāra

23. Bhogamokṣaphalapradaḥ - he who grants both enjoyment of objects and release from them (3)

शरजन्मा गणाधीशपूर्वजो मुक्तिमार्गकृत् ।
सर्वागमप्रणेता च वाञ्छितार्थप्रदर्शनः ॥ ४ ॥

śarajanmā gaṇādhīśapūrvajo muktimārgakṛt ।
sarvāgamapraṇetā ca vāñchitārthapradarśanaḥ ॥

24. Śarajanmā – born among the śara reeds

25. Gaṇādhīśapūrvajaḥ - one whose elder brother is Bhagavān Gaṇeśa

26. Muktimārgakṛt – he who paves the way to mukti

27. Sarvāgamapraṇetā – the promulgator of all āgama-s

28. Vāñchitārthapradarśanaḥ - he who fulfils all desires (4)

अष्टाविंशतिनामानि मदीयानीति यः पठेत् ।
प्रत्यूषे श्रद्धया युक्तः मूको वाचस्पतिर्भवेत् ॥ ५ ॥

aṣṭāviṃśatināmāni madīyānīti yaḥ paṭhet ।
pratyūṣe śraddhayā yuktaḥ mūko vācaspatirbhavet ॥
He who recites these twenty-eight names of mine with devotion at dawn, even if he is dumb, will become the Bhagavān of speech. *(5)*

महामन्त्रमयानीति मम नामानुकीर्तनम् ।
महाप्रज्ञामवाप्नोति नात्र कार्या विचारणा ॥ ६ ॥

mahāmantramayānīti mama nāmānukīrtanam ।
mahāprajñāmavāpnoti nātra kāryā vicāraṇā ॥
By the chanting of my names, which are composed of sacred mantra-s, he will definitely attain great intelligence – this is not to be doubted. *(6)*

॥ इति प्रज्ञाविवर्धनकार्त्तिकेयस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti prajñāvivardhanakārttikeyastotram ॥
Thus ends stotra of Bhagavān Kārtikeya to enhance wisdom.

नागदेवता - Nāgadevatā

18. अथ नवनागस्तोत्रम् - atha navanāgastotram

Stotra on the nine nāga-s

Fearlessness, victory.

अनन्तं वासुकिं शेषं पद्मनाभं च कम्बलम् ।
धृतराष्ट्रं शङ्खपालं तक्षकं कालियं तथा ॥ १ ॥

anantaṃ vāsukiṃ śeṣaṃ padmanābhaṃ ca kambalam ।
dhṛtarāṣṭraṃ śaṅkhapālaṃ takṣakaṃ kāliyaṃ tathā ॥

1. Anantaḥ, 2. Vāsukiḥ, 3. Śeṣaḥ, 4. Padmanābhaḥ, 5. Kambalaḥ, 6. Dhṛtarāṣṭraḥ, 7. Śaṅkhapālaḥ, 8. Takṣakaḥ and 9. Kāliyaḥ. *(1)*

एतानि नवनामानि नागानां च महात्मनाम् ।
सायङ्काले पठेन्नित्यं प्रातःकाले विशेषतः ।
तस्य विषभयं नास्ति सर्वत्र विजयी भवेत् ॥ २ ॥

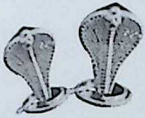
etāni navanāmāni nāgānāṃ ca mahātmanām ।
sāyaṅkāle paṭhennityaṃ prātaḥkāle viśeṣataḥ ।
tasya viṣabhayaṃ nāsti sarvatra vijayī bhavet ॥

One must recite the names of these nine great serpents in the evening and especially in the morning – Such a person will not have any fear from poison, and will be victorious everywhere. (2)

॥ इति नवनागस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti navanāgastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra on the nine nāga-s.



बुधवासरः
Wednesday

देवताः	Deities
विष्णुः	Viṣṇu
श्रीरामः	Śrīrāma
कृष्णः	Kṛṣṇa
नरसिंहः	Narasiṃha
हयग्रीवः	Hayagrīva

विष्णुः - Viṣṇu

19. अथ श्रीविष्णोः षोडशनामस्तोत्रम् - atha śrīviṣṇoḥ ṣoḍaśanāmastotram

Stotra with 16 names of Bhagavān Viṣṇu

Removal of all sins, salvation.

औषधे चिन्तयेद् विष्णुं भोजने च जनार्दनम् ।
शयने पद्मनाभं च विवाहे च प्रजापतिम् ॥ १ ॥

auṣadhe cintayed viṣṇuṃ bhojane ca janārdanam ।
śayane padmanābhaṃ ca vivāhe ca prajāpatim ॥

One should remember[1]

1. Viṣṇu while taking medicine

2. Janārdana while having food

3. Padmanābha when going to sleep

4. Prajāpati during wedding *(1)*

युद्धे चक्रधरं देवं प्रवासे च त्रिविक्रमम् ।
नारायणं तनुत्यागे श्रीधरं प्रियसङ्गमे ॥ २ ॥

yuddhe cakradharaṃ devaṃ pravāse ca trivikramam ।
nārāyaṇaṃ tanutyāge śrīdharaṃ priyasaṅgame ॥

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1. Remembering the names of the Bhagavān (smaraṇa) is said to be one of the nine forms of devotion.

5. the Bhagavān Cakradhara in battle
6. Trivikrama during travel
7. Nārāyaṇa at the time of leaving the body (death)
8. Śrīdhara when meeting dear ones *(2)*

दुःस्वप्ने स्मर गोविन्दं सङ्कटे मधुसूदनम् ।
कानने नारसिंहं च पावके जलशायिनम् ॥ ३ ॥

duḥsvapne smara govindaṃ saṅkaṭe madhusūdanam ।
kānane nārasiṃhaṃ ca pāvake jalaśāyinam ॥

9. Remember Govinda when having a bad dream
10. Madhusūdana in the time of difficulty
11. Nārasiṃha in the forest
12. Jalaśāyin in Fire *(3)*

जलमध्ये वराहं च पर्वते रघुनन्दनम् ।
गमने वामनं चैव सर्वकार्येषु माधवम् ॥ ४ ॥

jalamadhye varāhaṃ ca parvate raghunandanam ।
gamane vāmanaṃ caiva sarvakāryeṣu mādhavam ॥

13. Varāha in water
14. Raghunandana in the mountain
15. Vāmana during movement
16. Mādhava in all works *(4)*

षोडशैतानि नामानि प्रातरुत्थाय यः पठेत् ।
सर्वपापविनिर्मुक्तः विष्णुलोके महीयते ॥ ५ ॥

ṣoḍaśaitāni nāmāni prātarutthāya yaḥ paṭhet ।
sarvapāpavinirmuktaḥ viṣṇuloke mahīyate ॥

He who wakes up in the morning and recites these sixteen names will be free from all sins and reside joyously in the abode of Viṣṇu. *(5)*

॥ इति श्रीविष्णोः षोडशनामस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīviṣṇoḥ ṣoḍaśanāmastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra with 16 names of Bhagavān Viṣṇu.

श्रीरामः - Śrīrāma

20. अथ श्रीरामापन्निवारकश्लोकाः - atha śrīrāmāpannivārakaślokāḥ

Śloka-s on Śrīrāma which ward off all dangers

Removal of distress, protection during travel.

आपदामपहर्तारं दातारं सर्वसम्पदाम् ।
लोकाभिरामं श्रीरामं भूयो भूयो नमाम्यहम् ॥ १ ॥

āpadāmapahartāraṃ dātāraṃ sarvasampadām ।
lokābhirāmaṃ śrīrāmaṃ bhūyo bhūyo namāmyaham ॥

I bow down repeatedly to Bhagavān Śrīrāma who removes all dangers, grants all riches, and delights the whole world. *(1)*

आर्तानामार्तिहन्तारं भीतानां भीतिनाशनम् ।
द्विषतां कालदण्डं तं रामचन्द्रं नमाम्यहम् ॥ २ ॥

ārtānāmārtihantāraṃ bhītānāṃ bhītināśanam ।
dviṣatāṃ kāladaṇḍaṃ taṃ rāmacandraṃ namāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Bhagavān Rāmacandra, who removes the distress of the afflicted, destroys the fears of the scared, and is the mace of death for enemies. *(2)*

रामाय रामभद्राय रामचन्द्राय वेधसे ।
रघुनाथाय नाथाय सीतायाः पतये नमः ॥ ३ ॥

rāmāya rāmabhadrāya rāmacandrāya vedhase ।
raghunāthāya nāthāya sītāyāḥ pataye namaḥ ॥

Salutations to Rāma, Rāmabhadra[1]*, Rāmacandra*[2]*, who is the creator (of the world), the Bhagavān of Raghu-s, and the consort of Sītā.* *(3)*

अग्रतः पृष्ठतश्चैव पार्श्वतश्च महाबलौ ।
आकर्णपूर्णधन्वानौ रक्षेतां रामलक्ष्मणौ ॥ ४ ॥

agrataḥ pṛṣṭhataścaiva pārśvataśca mahābalau ।
ākarṇapūrṇadhanvānau rakṣetāṃ rāmalakṣmaṇau ॥

May Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa of immense strength, with their bows strung and drawn back till the ear, protect at the front, at the back and on both sides[3]*.* *(4)*

सन्नद्धः कवची खड्गी चापबाणधरो युवा ।
गच्छन् ममाग्रतो नित्यं रामः पातु सलक्ष्मणः ॥ ५ ॥

---

1. Rāma, who is auspicious.
2. Rāma, who resembles the moon (The moon stands for both beauty and greatness).
3. The bhāva is - there must not be even a second delay in protecting the devotee. When such is the preparedness for protection, it is for the devotee to seek it.

sannaddhaḥ kavacī khaḍgī cāpabāṇadharo yuvā ।
gacchan mamāgrato nityaṃ rāmaḥ pātu salakṣmaṇaḥ ॥

May the youthful Rāma, who is fully equipped, wearing his armour, holding the sword, bearing the bow and arrows, accompanied by Lakṣmaṇa, always go ahead of me and protect me. *(5)*

नमः कोदण्डहस्ताय सन्धीकृतशराय च ।
खण्डिताखिलदैत्याय रामायापन्निवारिणे ॥ ६ ॥

namaḥ kodaṇḍahastāya sandhīkṛtaśarāya ca ।
khaṇḍitākhiladaityāya rāmāyāpannivāriṇe ॥

Salutations to Rāma, who is holding the bow Kodaṇḍa in his hand, who has fitted the arrow, who has destroyed all the demons, who is the remover of all danger and distress. *(6)*

॥ इति श्रीरामापन्निवारकश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti śrīrāmāpannivārakaślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the śloka-s on Śrīrāma which ward off all danger.

श्रीरामः - Śrīrāma

अथ रामायणश्लोकाः - atha rāmāyaṇaślokāḥ
Śloka-s from the Rāmāyaṇa

21. अथ रामजननम् - atha Rāmajananam

Verses on birth of Śrīrāma
For progeny.

ततश्च द्वादशे मासे चैत्रे नावमिके तिथौ ।
नक्षत्रेऽदितिदैवत्ये स्वोच्चसंस्थेषु पञ्चसु ॥ १ ॥
ग्रहेषु कर्कटे लग्ने वाक्पताविन्दुना सह ।
प्रोद्यमाने जगन्नाथं सर्वलोकनमस्कृतम् ॥ २ ॥
कौसल्याऽजनयद्रामं सर्वलक्षणसंयुतम् ।
विष्णोरर्धं महाभागं पुत्रमैक्ष्वाकुवर्धनम् ॥ ३ ॥

tataśca dvādaśe māse caitre nāvamike tithau ।
nakṣatre'ditidaivatye svoccasaṃstheṣu pañcasu ॥
graheṣu karkaṭe lagne vākpatāvindunā saha ।
prodyamāne jagannāthaṃ sarvalokanamaskṛtam ॥
kausalyā'janayadrāmaṃ sarvalakṣaṇasaṃyutam ।
viṣṇorardhaṃ mahābhāgaṃ putramaikṣvākuvardhanam ॥

Then, in the twelfth month (after the Putrakāmeṣṭi yajña), on the ninth day of the month of Caitra, in the star presided by the deity Aditi (Punarvasu), when five planets[1] were in their ucca-sthāna (ascendant positions), in Karkaṭa lagna, when Guru (Jupiter) was rising in conjugation with Candra (Moon), Kausalyā gave birth to her son Rāma, the Bhagavān of the universe, saluted by all the worlds, adorned with all the auspicious signs, the venerable epitome of Bhagavān Viṣṇu, the one who would bring prosperity and glory to the race of Ikṣvāku. *(1,2,3)*

कौसल्या शुशुभे तेन पुत्रेणामिततेजसा ।
यथा वरेण देवानाम् अदितिर्वज्रपाणिना ॥ ४ ॥

kausalyā śuśubhe tena putreṇāmitatejasā ।
yathā vareṇa devānām aditirvajrapāṇinā ॥

Kausalyā was resplendent with such a son of unlimited lustre, like Aditi with Indra, the king of Gods who bears the vajra. *(4)*

भरतो नाम कैकेय्यां जज्ञे सत्यपराक्रमः ।
साक्षाद्विष्णोश्चतुर्भागः सर्वैः समुदितो गुणैः ॥ ५ ॥

1. sūrya, kuja, guru, śukra and śani, respectively in the meṣa, makara, karkaṭa, mīna and tulā rāśi

bharato nāma kaikeyyāṃ jajñe satyaparākramaḥ ।

sākṣādviṣṇoścaturbhāgaḥ sarvaiḥ samudito guṇaiḥ ॥

As a fourth component of Bhagavān Viṣṇu himself, Bharata, possessing the strength of truth and endowed with all virtues, was born to Kaikeyī. (5)

अथ लक्ष्मणशत्रुघ्नौ सुमित्राऽजनयत्सुतौ ।
वीरौ सर्वास्त्रकुशलौ विष्णोरर्धसमन्वितौ ॥ ६ ॥

atha lakṣmaṇaśatrughnau sumitrā'janayatsutau ।

vīrau sarvāstrakuśalau viṣṇorardhasamanvitau ॥

Then, Sumitrā gave birth to two sons – Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna, valiant warriors skilled in all weapons, expansions of Viṣṇu. (6)

पुष्ये जातस्तु भरतः मीनलग्ने प्रसन्नधीः ।
सार्पे जातौ च सौमित्री कुलीरेऽभ्युदिते रवौ ॥ ७ ॥

puṣye jātastu bharataḥ mīnalagne prasannadhīḥ ।

sārpe jātau ca saumitrī kulīre'bhyudite ravau ॥

Fair-minded Bharata was born in the Mīna lagna, under the star Puṣya. The two sons of Sumitrā were born when the Sun was ascending the Karkaṭa lagna, with the star Āśleṣā. (7)

राज्ञः पुत्रा महात्मानः चत्वारो जज्ञिरे पृथक् ।
गुणवन्तोऽनुरूपाश्च रुच्या प्रोष्ठपदोपमाः ।
जगुः कलं च गन्धर्वाः ननृतुश्चाप्सरोगणाः ॥ ८ ॥

rājñaḥ putrā mahātmānaḥ catvāro jajñire pṛthak ।
guṇavanto'nurūpāśca rucyā proṣṭhapadopamāḥ ।
jaguḥ kalaṃ ca gandharvāḥ nanṛtuścāpsaroganāḥ ॥

The four noble sons, virtuous, worthy, and resembling the Proṣṭhapada stars in splendour, were born successively to the king. The gandharva-s sang melodiously and the groups of Apsara-s danced. *(8)*

॥ इति श्रीरामजननश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti śrīrāmajananaślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the verses on birth of Śrīrāma.

22. अथ श्रीसीताविवाहश्लोकाः - atha śrīsītāvivāhaślokāḥ

śloka-s on the marriage of Sītā

For marriage.

ततस्सीतां समानीय सर्वाभरणभूषिताम् ।
समक्षमग्नेः संस्थाप्य राघवाभिमुखे तदा ।
अब्रवीज्जनको राजा कौसल्यानन्दवर्धनम् ॥ १ ॥

tatassītāṃ samānīya sarvābharaṇabhūṣitām ।
samakṣamagneḥ saṃsthāpya rāghavābhimukhe tadā ।
abravījjanako rājā kausalyānandavardhanam ॥

Then, leading Sītā, adorned with all ornaments, and placing her before the sacred fire in front of Rāma, the king (Janaka) told Rāma, the enhancer of Kausalyā's delight. *(1)*

इयं सीता मम सुता सहधर्मचरी तव ।
प्रतीच्छ चैनां भद्रं ते पाणिं गृह्णीष्व पाणिना ॥ २ ॥

iyaṃ sītā mama sutā sahadharmacarī tava ।
pratīccha caināṃ bhadraṃ te pāṇiṃ gṛhṇīṣva pāṇinā ॥

This is Sītā, my daughter, who will follow you in the path of Dharma. Accept her and hold her hand with your hand. Let prosperity be with you. (2)

पतिव्रता महाभागा छायेवानुगता सदा ।
इत्युक्त्वा प्राक्षिपद्राजा मन्त्रपूतं जलं तदा ॥ ३ ॥

pativratā mahābhāgā chāyevānugatā sadā ।
ityuktvā prākṣipadrājā mantrapūtaṃ jalaṃ tadā ॥

'Devoted to her husband and fortunate, she will always follow you like a shadow' – saying thus, the king poured water sanctified with mantra-s. (3)

साधु साध्विति देवानाम् ऋषीणां वदतां तदा ।
देवदुन्दुभिनिर्घोषः पुष्पवर्षो महानभूत् ॥ ४ ॥

sādhu sādhviti devānām ṛṣīṇāṃ vadatāṃ tadā ।
devadundubhinirghoṣaḥ puṣpavarṣo mahānabhūt ॥

Then, as the Gods and sages were saying 'well-done, excellent', there was the sounding of the celestial drums and a great shower of flowers. (4)

॥ इति श्रीसीताविवाहश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti śrīsītāvivāhaślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the verses on marriage of Sītā.

23. अथ सुन्दरकाण्डे हनुमदुक्तजयघोषणश्लोकाः - atha sundarakāṇḍe hanumaduktajayaghoṣaṇaślokāḥ

Victory śloka-s uttered by Hanumān in the Sundarakāṇḍa

Victory.

जयत्यतिबलो रामः लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः ।
राजा जयति सुग्रीवः राघवेणाभिपालितः ॥ १ ॥

jayatyatibalo rāmaḥ lakṣmaṇaśca mahābalaḥ ।
rājā jayati sugrīvaḥ rāghaveṇābhipālitaḥ ॥

Victory to the mighty Rāma! Victory to the powerful Lakṣmaṇa! Victory to king Sugrīva, protected by Rāma! *(1)*

दासोऽहं कोसलेन्द्रस्य रामस्याक्लिष्टकर्मणः ।
हनुमान् शत्रुसैन्यानां निहन्ता मारुतात्मजः ॥ २ ॥

dāso'haṃ kosalendrasya rāmasyākliṣṭakarmaṇaḥ ।
hanumān śatrusainyānāṃ nihantā mārutātmajaḥ ॥

I am Hanumān, the servant of Rāma[1]*, the king of Kosala, who is unwearied in action. I am the*

1. dāsya (being a servant) is one of the nine forms of devotion.

destroyer of armies of enemies, and the son of Wind-god. *(2)*

न रावणसहस्रं मे युद्धे प्रतिबलं भवेत् ।
शिलाभिस्तु प्रहरतः पादपैश्च सहस्रशः ॥ ३ ॥

na rāvaṇasahasraṃ me yuddhe pratibalaṃ bhavet ।
śilābhistu praharataḥ pādapaiśca sahasraśaḥ ॥

Even a thousand Rāvaṇa-s cannot be a match to me in battle, when I attack with thousands of rocks and trees. *(3)*

अर्दयित्वा पुरीं लङ्काम् अभिवाद्य च मैथिलीम् ।
समृद्धार्थो गमिष्यामि मिषतां सर्वरक्षसाम् ॥ ४ ॥

ardayitvā purīṃ laṅkām abhivādya ca maithilīm ।
samṛddhārtho gamiṣyāmi miṣatāṃ sarvarakṣasām ॥

Even as all the demons are watching, I shall destroy the city of Laṅkā, pay my salutations to Sītā and return with my purpose accomplished. *(4)*

॥ इति सुन्दरकाण्डे हनुमदुक्तजयघोषणश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti sundarakāṇḍe
hanumaduktajayaghoṣaṇaślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the victory śloka-s uttered by Hanumān in the Sundarakāṇḍa.

24. अथ रामाभयप्रदानश्लोकः - atha rāmābhayapradānaślokaḥ

Śloka in which Śrīrāma gives abhaya Protection by God.

सकृदेव प्रपन्नाय तवास्मीति च याचते ।
अभयं सर्वभूतेभ्यः ददाम्येतद् व्रतं मम ॥ १ ॥

sakṛdeva prapannāya tavāsmīti ca yācate ।
abhayaṃ sarvabhūtebhyaḥ dadāmyetad vrataṃ mama ॥

He who seeks refuge in me just once, and entreats, 'I am yours'[1], I shall grant him assurance of safety against all types of beings. This is my vow. (1)

॥ इति रामाभयप्रदानश्लोकः ॥

॥ iti rāmābhayapradānaślokaḥ ॥

Thus ends the śloka in which Śrīrāma gives abhaya.

1. ātmanivedanam (surrendering oneself) is one of the nine forms of devotion.

25. अथ शत्रुञ्जयश्लोकौ - atha śatruñjayaślokau

Śloka-s for victory over the enemy Victory.

सन्धाय धनुषि श्रेष्ठे विकर्षन्निदमब्रवीत् ।
लक्ष्मीवान् लक्ष्मणो वाक्यम् अर्थसाधकमात्मनः ॥ १ ॥

sandhāya dhanuṣi śreṣṭhe vikarṣannidamabravīt ।
lakṣmīvān lakṣmaṇo vākyam arthasādhakamātmanaḥ ॥

Fitting (the Indrāstra) in his excellent bow and drawing the bow, the glorious Lakṣmaṇa uttered this sentence to achieve his purpose. *(1)*

धर्मात्मा सत्यसन्धश्च रामो दाशरथिर्यदि ।
पौरुषे चाप्रतिद्वन्द्वः शरैनं जहि रावणिम् ॥ २ ॥

dharmātmā satyasandhaśca rāmo dāśarathiryadi ।
pauruṣe cāpratidvandvaḥ śarainaṃ jahi rāvaṇim ॥

If Rāma, the son of Daśaratha, is devoted to Dharma by his nature, always truthful, and unmatched in prowess, Oh arrow! Kill this son of Rāvaṇa (Indrajit). *(2)*

॥ इति शत्रुञ्जयश्लोकौ ॥

॥ iti śatruñjayaślokau ॥

Thus end the śloka-s for victory over the enemy.

26. अथ श्रीरामपट्टाभिषेकश्लोकाः - atha śrīrāmapaṭṭābhiṣekaślokāḥ

Śloka-s of Śrīrāma's coronation Prosperity.

ततः स प्रयतो वृद्धः वसिष्ठो ब्राह्मणैः सह ।
रामं रत्नमये पीठे सहसीतं न्यवेशयत् ॥ १ ॥

tataḥ sa prayato vṛddhaḥ vasiṣṭho brāhmaṇaiḥ saha ।
rāmaṃ ratnamaye pīṭhe sahasītaṃ nyaveśayat ॥

Then, the diligent, elderly Vasiṣṭha, along with the other Brāhmaṇa-s, seated Rāma, along with Sītā, on the throne studded with precious stones. (1)

वसिष्ठो वामदेवश्च जाबालिरथ काश्यपः ।
कात्यायनः सुयज्ञश्च गौतमो विजयस्तथा ॥ २ ॥
अभ्यषिञ्चन् नरव्याघ्रं प्रसन्नेन सुगन्धिना ।
सलिलेन सहस्राक्षं वसवो वासवं यथा ॥ ३ ॥

vasiṣṭho vāmadevaśca jābāliratha kāśyapaḥ ।
kātyāyanaḥ suyajñaśca gautamo vijayastathā ॥
abhyaṣiñcan naravyāghraṃ prasannena sugandhinā ।
salilena sahasrākṣaṃ vasavo vāsavaṃ yathā ॥

Vasiṣṭha, Vāmadeva, Jābāli, Kāśyapa, Kātyāyana, Suyajña, Gautama and Vijaya consecrated Rāma, the tiger among men, with pure fragrant water, like the eight Vasu-s consecrated Indra. (2,3)

॥ इति श्रीरामपट्टाभिषेकश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti śrīrāmapaṭṭābhiṣekaślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the śloka-s of Śrīrāma's coronation.

कृष्णः - Kṛṣṇa

27. अथ कृष्णाष्टकम् - atha kṛṣṇāṣṭakam

Stotra of eight śloka-s on Bhagavān Kṛṣṇa

Removal of all sins.

वसुदेवसुतं देवं कंसचाणूरमर्दनम् ।
देवकीपरमानन्दं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ १ ॥

vasudevasutaṃ devaṃ kaṃsacāṇūramardanam ।
devakīparamānandaṃ kṛṣṇaṃ vande jagadgurum ॥

I bow down[1] *to Bhagavān Kṛṣṇa, the preceptor of the world*[2]*, who is the son of Vasudeva, the destroyer of Kaṃsa and Cāṇūra, and the one who brings extreme delight to Devakī. (1)*

अतसीपुष्पसङ्काशं हारनूपुरशोभितम् ।
रत्नकङ्कणकेयूरं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ २ ॥

atasīpuṣpasaṅkāśaṃ hāranūpuraśobhitam ।
ratnakaṅkaṇakeyūraṃ kṛṣṇaṃ vande jagadgurum ॥

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1. vandana (bowing down/prostrating) is one of the nine forms of devotion.
2. It is because of this that Kṛṣṇa is worshipped on gurupūrṇimā also.

I bow down to Kṛṣṇa, the preceptor of the world, who resembles the dark hue of Atasī flower[1], who is adorned with garlands and anklets, and who is wearing jewelled bracelets and armlets. *(2)*

कुटिलालकसंयुक्तं पूर्णचन्द्रनिभाननम् ।
विलसत्कुण्डलधरं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ ३ ॥

kuṭilālakasaṃyuktaṃ pūrṇacandranibhānanam ।
vilasatkuṇḍaladharaṃ kṛṣṇaṃ vande jagadgurum ॥

I bow down to Kṛṣṇa, the preceptor of the world, who is endowed with curly hair, has a face resembling the full moon, and wears a shiny ear ornament. *(3)*

मन्दारगन्धसंयुक्तं चारुहासं चतुर्भुजम् ।
बर्हिपिञ्छावचूडाङ्गं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ ४ ॥

mandāragandhasaṃyuktaṃ cāruhāsaṃ caturbhujam ।
barhipiñchāvacūḍāṅgaṃ kṛṣṇaṃ vande jagadgurum ॥

I bow down to Kṛṣṇa, the preceptor of the world, who has the fragrance of mandāra flowers, has a beautiful smile, possesses four arms, and whose hair is adorned with a peacock feather. *(4)*

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1. Flax flower (Linum usitatissimum)

उत्फुल्लपद्मपत्राक्षं नीलजीमूतसन्निभम् ।
यादवानां शिरोरत्नं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ ५ ॥

utphullapadmapatrākṣaṃ nīlajīmūtasannibham ।
yādavānāṃ śiroratnaṃ kṛṣṇaṃ vande jagadgurum ॥

I bow down to Kṛṣṇa, the preceptor of the world, who has wide lotus-petal shaped eyes, resembles the dark cloud, and is the crest-jewel of yādava-s. (5)

रुक्मिणीकेलिसंयुक्तं पीताम्बरसुशोभितम् ।
अवाप्ततुलसीगन्धं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ ६ ॥

rukmiṇīkelisaṃyuktaṃ pītāmbarasuśobhitam ।
avāptatulasīgandhaṃ kṛṣṇaṃ vande jagadgurum ॥

I bow down to Kṛṣṇa, the preceptor of the world, who is engaged in sporting with Rukmiṇī, is adorned by golden robes, and who has attained the fragrance of Tulasī. (6)

गोपिकानां कुचद्वन्द्वकुङ्कुमाङ्कितवक्षसम् ।
श्रीनिकेतं महेष्वासं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ ७ ॥

gopikānāṃ kucadvandvakuṅkumāṅkitavakṣasam ।
śrīniketaṃ maheṣvāsaṃ kṛṣṇaṃ vande jagadgurum ॥

I bow down to Kṛṣṇa, the preceptor of the world, whose chest is marked by the kuṅkuma on the breasts of Gopī-s, is the abode of Lakṣmī, and possesses a mighty bow. *(7)*

श्रीवत्साङ्कं महोरस्कं वनमालाविराजितम् ।
शङ्खचक्रधरं देवं कृष्णं वन्दे जगद्गुरुम् ॥ ८ ॥

śrīvatsāṅkaṃ mahoraskaṃ vanamālāvirājitam ।
śaṅkhacakradharaṃ devaṃ kṛṣṇaṃ vande jagadgurum ॥

I bow down to Kṛṣṇa, the preceptor of the world, who is marked by the symbol Śrīvatsa, has a wide chest, is adorned by a garland of forest flowers, and bears the conch and wheel. *(8)*

कृष्णाष्टकमिदं पुण्यं प्रातरुत्थाय यः पठेत् ।
कोटिजन्मकृतं पापं स्मरणेन विनश्यति ॥ ९ ॥

kṛṣṇāṣṭakamidaṃ puṇyaṃ prātarutthāya yaḥ paṭhet ।
koṭijanmakṛtaṃ pāpaṃ smaraṇena vinaśyati ॥

He who wakes up in the morning and chants this auspicious Kṛṣṇāṣṭaka will be freed from the sins of a crore births. *(9)*

॥ इति कृष्णाष्टकम् ॥

॥ iti kṛṣṇāṣṭakam ॥

Thus ends the stotra of eight śloka-s on Kṛṣṇa.

28. अथ सन्तानगोपालस्तोत्रम् - atha santānagopālastotram

Stotra of Kṛṣṇa who grants progeny

Progeny.

देवकीसुत गोविन्द वासुदेव जगत्पते ।
देहि मे तनयं कृष्ण त्वामहं शरणं गतः ॥ १ ॥

devakīsuta govinda vāsudeva jagatpate ।
dehi me tanayaṃ kṛṣṇa tvāmahaṃ śaraṇaṃ gataḥ ॥

Oh Kṛṣṇa! The son of Devakī! Govinda! The son of Vasudeva! Master of the whole world! I take refuge in you. Please grant me a child. (1)

॥ इति सन्तानगोपालस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti santānagopālastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra of cowherd Kṛṣṇa who grants progeny.

नरसिंहः - Narasiṃha

29. अथ श्रीनृसिंहपुराणे ऋणमोचनस्तोत्रम् - atha śrīnṛsiṃhapurāṇe ṛṇamocanastotram

Stotra of Bhagavān Narasiṃha which frees from all debts, from the Nṛsiṃhapurāṇa

Freedom from all debts.

देवानां कार्यसिद्ध्यर्थं सभास्तम्भसमुद्भवम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ १ ॥

devānāṃ kāryasiddhyarthaṃ sabhāstambhasamudbhavam ।
śrīnṛsiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥

I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts[1]*, who emerged from a pillar for achieving the task of Gods.* *(1)*

लक्ष्म्यालिङ्गितवामाङ्गं भक्तानां वरदायकम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ २ ॥

lakṣmyāliṅgitavāmāṅgaṃ bhaktānāṃ varadāyakam ।
śrīnṛsiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥

---

1. deva-ṛṇa, pitṛ-ṛṇa and ṛṣi-ṛṇa (debt towards the Gods, ancestors and the seers) are the three debts that a man is born with.

I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts, whose left body is embraced by Lakṣmī, and who bestows boons to devotees. *(2)*

अन्त्रमालाधरं शङ्खचक्राब्जायुधधारिणम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ ३ ॥

antramālādharaṃ śaṅkhacakrābjāyudhadhāriṇam ।
śrīnṛsiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥

I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts, who is wearing a garland of intestines, and who bears the conch, wheel, lotus and other weapons. *(3)*

स्मरणात् सर्वपापघ्नं कद्रूजविषनाशनम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ ४ ॥

smaraṇāt sarvapāpaghnaṃ kadrūjaviṣanāśanam ।
śrīnṛsiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥

I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts, who removes all sins and destroys the poison of serpents just by his remembrance. *(4)*

सिंहनादेन महता दिग्दन्तिभयदायकम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ ५ ॥

siṃhanādena mahatā digdantibhayadāyakam ।
śrīnṛsiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥
I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts, who creates fears even in the mighty elephants by his loud lion-like roar. *(5)*

प्रह्लादवरदं श्रीशं दैत्येश्वरविदारणम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ ६ ॥

prahlādavaradaṃ śrīśaṃ daityeśvaravidāraṇam ।
śrīnṛsiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥
I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts, who granted the wishes of Prahlāda, is the Bhagavān of Lakṣmī, and tore apart the king of demons (Hiraṇyakaśipu). *(6)*

क्रूरग्रहैः पीडितानां भक्तानामभयप्रदम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ ७ ॥

krūragrahaiḥ pīḍitānāṃ bhaktānāmabhayapradam ।
śrīnṛsiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥
I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts, who removes the fear of devotees who are tormented by terrible graha-s. *(7)*

वेदवेदान्तयज्ञेशं ब्रह्मरुद्रादिवन्दितम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ ८ ॥

vedavedāntayajñeśaṃ brahmarudrādivanditam ।
śrīnṛsiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥

I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts, who is the Bhagavān of Veda-s, Vedānta and Yajña-s, who is praised by Brahman, Rudra and others. *(8)*

कोटिसूर्यप्रतीकाशम् अभिचारिकनाशनम् ।
श्रीनृसिंहं महावीरं नमामि ऋणमुक्तये ॥ ९ ॥

koṭisūryapratīkāśam abhicārikanāśanam ।
śrīnṛsaiṃhaṃ mahāvīraṃ namāmi ṛṇamuktaye ॥

I bow down to Śrī Nṛsiṃha, for freedom from all debts, who has the lustre of a crore Suns, and is the destroyer of evil magicians. *(9)*

य इदं पठते नित्यम् ऋणमोचकसंज्ञकम् ।
अनृणी जायते सद्यः धनं शीघ्रमवाप्नुयात् ॥ १० ॥

ya idaṃ paṭhate nityam ṛṇamocakasaṃjñakam ।
anṛṇī jāyatae sadyaḥ dhanaṃ śīghramavāpnuyāt ॥

He who chants this stotra called Ṛṇamocaka daily is freed from all debts and will obtain wealth quickly. *(10)*

सर्वसिद्धिप्रदं नृणां सर्वैश्वर्यप्रदायकम् ।
तस्मात् सर्वप्रयत्नेन पठेत् स्तोत्रमिदं सदा ॥ ११ ॥

sarvasiddhipradaṃ nṛṇāṃ sarvaiśvaryapradāyakam ।
tasmāt sarvaprayatnena paṭhet stotramidaṃ sadā ॥

This stotra will grant all successes and wealth to men. Hence, one should make an effort to regularly chant this stotra. *(11)*

॥ इति श्रीनृसिंहपुराणे ऋणमोचनस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīnṛsiṃhapurāṇe ṛṇamocanastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra of Bhagavān Narasiṃha which frees from all debts.

हयग्रीवः - Hayagrīva

30. अथ श्रीवादिराजयतिविरचितं हयग्रीवस्तोत्रम् - atha śrīvādirājayativiracitaṃ hayagrīvastotram

Stotra on Hayagrīva composed by śrī vādirāja

Speaking skills.

हयग्रीव हयग्रीव हयग्रीवेति वादिनम् ।
नरं मुञ्चन्ति पापानि दरिद्रमिव योषितः ॥ १ ॥

hayagrīva hayagrīva hayagrīveti vādinam ।
naraṃ muñcanti pāpāni daridramiva yoṣitaḥ ॥

Sins leave the man who chants[1] *'Hayagrīva, Hayagrīva, Hayagrīva', just like women desert a poor man.* *(1)*

हयग्रीव हयग्रीव हयग्रीवेति यो वदेत् ।
तस्य निस्सरते वाणी जह्नुकन्याप्रवाहवत् ॥ २ ॥

hayagrīva hayagrīva hayagrīveti yo vadet ।
tasya nissarate vāṇī jahnukanyāpravāhavat ॥

---

1. Kīrtana (chanting) is one of the nine forms of devotion.

Speech will flow out of one who chants, 'Hayagrīva, Hayagrīva, Hayagrīva', like the flood of Gaṅgā. (2)

हयग्रीव हयग्रीव हयग्रीवेति यो ध्वनिः ।
विशोभते स वैकुण्ठकवाटोद्घाटनक्षमः ॥ ३ ॥

hayagrīva hayagrīva hayagrīveti yo dhvaniḥ ।
viśobhate sa vaikuṇṭhakavāṭodghāṭanakṣamaḥ ॥

The resonating sound of 'Hayagrīva, Hayagrīva, Hayagrīva' is capable of opening the doors of Vaikuṇṭha. (3)

श्लोकत्रयमिदं पुण्यं हयग्रीवपदाङ्कितम् ।
वादिराजयतिप्रोक्तं पठतां सम्पदां पदम् ॥ ४ ॥

ślokatrayamidaṃ puṇyaṃ hayagrīvapadāṅkitam ।
vādirājayatiproktaṃ paṭhatāṃ sampadāṃ padam ॥

These three auspicious verses marked by the word Hayagrīva, composed by the Vādirājayati, are the abode of wealth for those who chant them. (4)

॥ इति श्रीवादिराजयतिविरचितं हयग्रीवस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīvādirājayativiracitaṃ hayagrīvastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra on Hayagrīva.

गुरुवासरः
Thursday

देवताः	Deities
गुरुः	Guru

गुरुः - Guru

31. अथ श्रीगुरुस्तोत्राणि - atha śrīgurustotrāṇi stotra-s of the Guru Self-realisation.

गुरुरेव गतिः गुरुमेव भजे
गुरुणैव सहास्मि नमो गुरवे ।
न गुरोः परमं शिशुरस्मि गुरोः
मतिरस्ति गुरौ मम पाहि गुरो ॥ १ ॥

gurureva gatiḥ gurumeva bhaje
guruṇaiva sahāsmi namo gurave ।
na guroḥ paramaṃ śiśurasmi guroḥ
matirasti gurau mama pāhi guro ॥

The Guru is my sole refuge. I worship only the guru. I'm always with my guru. Salutations to the Guru. There is none higher than the guru. I am a child of my guru. My intellect is firmly fixed on my guru. Oh Guru! protect me. *(1)*

गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः ।
गुरुः साक्षात् परं ब्रह्म तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ २ ॥

gururbrahmā gururviṣṇuḥ gururdevo maheśvaraḥ ।
guruḥ sākṣāt paraṃ brahma tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Guru is Bhagavān Brahman, Bhagavān Viṣṇu and Bhagavān Śiva. Guru is verily the Parabrahman (Supreme spirit). Salutations to such a Guru. (2)

अखण्डमण्डलाकारं व्याप्तं येन चराचरम् ।
तत्पदं दर्शितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ३ ॥

akhaṇḍamaṇḍalākāraṃ vyāptaṃ yena carācaram ।
tatpadaṃ darśitaṃ yena tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru, who shows the abode of that (Supreme spirit) by whom the entire circle of movable and immovable beings is pervaded. (3)

अज्ञानतिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया ।
चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ४ ॥

ajñānatimirāndhasya jñānāñjanaśalākayā ।
cakṣurunmīlitaṃ yena tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

When a person is blinded by the darkness of ignorance, his eye is opened with a stick smeared with the black collyrium called knowledge, by the Guru. Salutations to such a Guru. (4)

स्थावरं जङ्गमं व्याप्तं येन कृत्स्नं चराचरम् ।
तत्पदं दर्शितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ५ ॥

sthāvaraṃ jaṅgamaṃ vyāptaṃ yena kṛtsnaṃ carācaram ।
tatpadaṃ darśitaṃ yena tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru, who shows the abode of that by whom all the movable and immovable beings, both animate and inanimate, are pervaded. *(5)*

चिद्रूपेण परिव्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यं सचराचरम् ।
तत्पदं दर्शितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ६ ॥

cidrūpeṇa parivyāptaṃ trailokyaṃ sacarācaram ।
tatpadaṃ darśitaṃ yena tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

All the three worlds, along with the movable and immovable beings, are pervaded by Consciousness. Salutations to the Guru who shows the abode of that conscience. *(6)*

सर्वश्रुतिशिरोरत्नसमुद्भासितमूर्तये ।
वेदान्ताम्बुजसूर्याय तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ७ ॥

sarvaśrutiśiroratnasamudbhāsitamūrtaye ।
vedāntāmbujasūryāya tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru, who is like the Sun to the lotus of Vedānta, and whose form is illuminated by the jewels of all the Upaniṣad-s. *(7)*

चैतन्यः शाश्वतः शान्तः व्योमातीतो निरञ्जनः ।
बिन्दुनादकलातीतः तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ८ ॥

caitanyaḥ śāśvataḥ śāntaḥ vyomātīto nirañjanaḥ ।
bindunādakalātītaḥ tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru, who is the embodiment of consciousness, who is eternal, undisturbed, transcends space, is blemishless, and is beyond the primordial sound. *(8)*

ज्ञानशक्तिसमारूढः तत्त्वमालाविभूषितः ।
भुक्तिमुक्तिप्रदाता च तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ९ ॥

jñānaśaktisamārūḍhaḥ tattvamālāvibhūṣitaḥ ।
bhuktimuktipradātā ca tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru, who is firmly seated in the power of knowledge, is adorned by garland of tattva-s, and grants both enjoyment and liberation. *(9)*

अनेकजन्मसम्प्राप्तकर्मेन्धनविदाहिने ।
आत्मज्ञानाग्निदानेन तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ १० ॥

anekajanmasamprāptakarmendhanavidāhine ।
ātmajñānāgnidānena tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru, who burns the fuel of karma-s accumulated through many births, by lighting the fire of self-realisation. *(10)*

शोषणं भवसिन्धोश्च प्रापणं सारसम्पदः ।
यस्य पादोदकं सम्यक् तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ११ ॥

śoṣaṇaṃ bhavasindhośca prāpaṇaṃ sārasampadaḥ ।
yasya pādodakaṃ samyak tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Water from washing the feet of the Guru dries up the ocean of mundane life and bestows the rich knowledge of the highest truth. Salutations to such a Guru. *(11)*

न गुरोरधिकं तत्त्वं न गुरोरधिकं तपः ।
तत्त्वज्ञानात् परं नास्ति तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ १२ ॥

na guroradhikaṃ tattvaṃ na guroradhikaṃ tapaḥ ।
tattvajñānāt paraṃ nāsti tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

There is no tattva higher than the Guru, no penance greater than the Guru, nothing greater than the true knowledge of his essence. Salutations to such a Guru. *(12)*

मन्नाथः श्रीजगन्नाथः मद्गुरुः श्रीजगद्गुरुः ।
मदात्मा सर्वभूतात्मा तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ १३ ॥

mannāthaḥ śrījagannāthaḥ madguruḥ śrījagadguruḥ ।
madātmā sarvabhūtātmā tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

My Bhagavān is the Bhagavān of the world. My Guru is the teacher of the world. My Self is the Self of all beings. Salutations to the Guru. (13)

गुरुरादिरनादिश्च गुरुः परमदैवतम् ।
गुरोः परतरं नास्ति तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ १४ ॥

gururādiranādiśca guruḥ paramadaivatam ।
guroḥ parataraṃ nāsti tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Guru is the beginning, and the one without a beginning. Guru is the highest deity. There is nothing greater than the Guru. Salutations to such a Guru. (14)

आपादमौलिपर्यन्तं गुरूणामाकृतिं स्मरेत् ।
तेन विघ्नाः प्रणश्यन्ति सिद्ध्यन्ति च मनोरथाः ॥ १५ ॥

āpādamauliparyantaṃ gurūṇāmākṛtiṃ smaret ।
tena vighnāḥ praṇaśyanti siddhyanti ca manorathāḥ ॥

One must remember the form of the Guru-s from the feet till the head, by which all obstacles are destroyed, and all desires are achieved. (15)

॥ इति श्रीगुरुस्तोत्राणि ॥

॥ iti śrīgurustotrāṇi ॥

Thus end the stotra-s of the Guru.

गुरुः - Guru

32. अथ श्रीवेदव्यासस्तुतिः - atha śrīvedavyāsastutiḥ Stotra on Vedavyāsa Self-realisation.

व्यासं वसिष्ठनप्तारं शक्तेः पौत्रमकल्मषम् ।
पराशरात्मजं वन्दे शुकतातं तपोनिधिम् ॥ १ ॥

vyāsaṃ vasiṣṭhanaptāraṃ śakteḥ pautramakalmaṣam ।
parāśarātmajaṃ vande śukatātaṃ taponidhim ॥

I salute Vyāsa, the great-grandson of Vasiṣṭha, the blemishless grandson of Śakti, the son of Parāśara, and the father of Śuka, who is a treasure-house of penance. (1)

व्यासाय विष्णुरूपाय व्यासरूपाय विष्णवे ।
नमो वै ब्रह्मनिधये वासिष्ठाय नमो नमः ॥ २ ॥

vyāsāya viṣṇurūpāya vyāsarūpāya viṣṇave ।
namo vai brahmanidhaye vāsiṣṭhāya namo namaḥ ॥

Salutations to Vyāsa, who is the embodiment of Viṣṇu, and to Viṣṇu, who is the embodiment of Vyāsa. Salutations to the abode of Brahman (the

supreme spirit), to the one born in the lineage of Vasiṣṭha. *(2)*

कृष्णद्वैपायनं व्यासं सर्वलोकहिते रतम् ।
वेदाब्जभास्करं वन्दे शमादिनिलयं मुनिम् ॥ ३ ॥

kṛṣṇadvaipāyanaṃ vyāsaṃ sarvalokahite ratam ।
vedābjabhāskaraṃ vande śamādinilayaṃ munim ॥

I salute the sage Vyāsa, who is dark in colour and was born in an island, who is engaged in welfare of all the worlds, who is like a Sun to the lotus of Veda-s, and who is the abode of qualities like calmness. *(3)*

वेदव्यासं स्वात्मरूपं सत्यसन्धं परायणम् ।
शान्तं जितेन्द्रियक्रोधं सशिष्यं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ४ ॥

vedavyāsaṃ svātmarūpaṃ satyasandhaṃ parāyaṇam ।
śāntaṃ jitendriyakrodhaṃ saśiṣyaṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I bow down to Vedavyāsa, who is an embodiment of the Self, firmly rooted in truth, is the ultimate refuge, is calm, has conquered the senses and anger, accompanied by his disciples. *(4)*

अचतुर्वदनो ब्रह्मा द्विबाहुरपरो हरिः ।
अफाललोचनः शम्भुः भगवान् बादरायणः ॥ ५ ॥

acaturvadano brahmā dvibāhuraparo hariḥ ।
aphālalocanaḥ śambhuḥ bhagavān bādarāyaṇaḥ ॥

The venerable Bādarāyaṇa (Vyāsa) is verily the Bhagavān Brahman without four faces, another Viṣṇu possessing only two arms, and Bhagavān Śiva himself, without an eye in the forehead. (5)

शङ्करं शङ्कराचार्यं केशवं बादरायणम् ।
सूत्रभाष्यकृतौ वन्दे भगवन्तौ पुनः पुनः ॥ ६ ॥

śaṅkaraṃ śaṅkarācāryaṃ keśavaṃ bādarāyaṇam ।
sūtrabhāṣyakṛtau vande bhagavantau punaḥ punaḥ ॥

I salute again and again Bhagavān Viṣṇu in the form of Bādarāyaṇa who composed the Brahmasūtra-s[1] *and Bhagavān Śiva in the form of Śaṅkarācārya who composed the Bhāṣya. (6)*

ब्रह्मसूत्रकृते तस्मै वेदव्यासाय वेधसे ।
ज्ञानशक्त्यवताराय नमो भगवतो हरेः ॥ ७ ॥

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1. One of the prasthānatraya - the three fundamental texts which deal with ātmavidyā.

brahmasūtrakṛte tasmai vedavyāsāya vedhase ।
jñānaśaktyavatārāya namo bhagavato hareḥ ॥
Salutations to Vedavyāsa, the creator, the composer of brahmasūtra-s, who is an incarnation of the power of knowledge of the Bhagavān Viṣṇu. *(7)*

व्यासः समस्तधर्माणां वक्ता मुनिवरेडितः ।
चिरञ्जीवी दीर्घमायुः ददातु जटिलो मम ॥ ८ ॥

vyāsaḥ samastadharmāṇāṃ vaktā munivareḍitaḥ ।
cirañjīvī dīrghamāyuḥ dadātu jaṭilo mama ॥
May the eternal Vyāsa, the narrator of all dharma-s, the one praised by all great sages, the ascetic with matted hair, grant me long life. *(8)*

प्रज्ञाबलेन तपसा चतुर्वेदविभाजकः ।
कृष्णद्वैपायनो यश्च तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ९ ॥

prajñābalena tapasā caturvedavibhājakaḥ ।
kṛṣṇadvaipāyano yaśca tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥
Salutations to the Guru Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana, who split the four Veda-s by the power of his intelligence and penance. *(9)*

जटाधरस्तपोनिष्ठः शुद्धयोगो जितेन्द्रियः ।
कृष्णाजिनधरः कृष्णः तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ १० ॥

jaṭādharastaponiṣṭhaḥ śuddhayogo jitendriyaḥ ।
kṛṣṇājinadharaḥ kṛṣṇaḥ tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru who wears matted hair, is dedicated to penance, whose endeavours are all pure, who has conquered his senses, who wears the garment of deer-skin and is dark in colour. (10)

भारतस्य विधाता च द्वितीय इव यो हरिः ।
हरिभक्तिपरो यश्च तस्मै श्रीगुरवे नमः ॥ ११ ॥

bhāratasya vidhātā ca dvitīya iva yo hariḥ ।
haribhaktiparo yaśca tasmai śrīgurave namaḥ ॥

Salutations to the Guru who created the Bhārata like a second Hari, and is dedicated to the devotion of Hari. (11)

जयति पराशरसूनुः सत्यवतीहृदयनन्दनो व्यासः ।
यस्यास्यकमलगलितं भारतममृतं जगत्पिबति ॥ १२ ॥

jayati parāśarasūnuḥ satyavatīhṛdayanandano vyāsaḥ ।
yasyāsyakamalagalitaṃ bhāratamamṛtaṃ jagatpibati ॥

Victory to Vyāsa, the son of Parāśara and the one who delights the heart of Satyavatī. The whole world drinks the nectar of Bhārata which emerged from his lotus-like mouth. (12)

वेदविभागविधात्रे विमलाय ब्रह्मणे नमो विश्वदृशे ।
सकलधृतिहेतुसाधनसूत्रसृजे सत्यवत्यभिव्यक्तिमते ॥ १३ ॥

vedavibhāgavidhātre vimalāya brahmaṇe namo viśvadṛśe ।

sakaladhṛtihetusādhanasūtrasṛje satyavatyabhivyaktimate॥

Salutations to Vyāsa who split the Veda-s, is pure, is like a creator who can see the entire world, who created the Brahmasūtra-s which are instrumental in realising the supporting cause of everything (Brahman), who was born from Satyavatī. (13)

वेदान्तवाक्यकुसुमानि समानि चारु
जग्रन्थ सूत्रनिचयेन मनोहरेण ।
मोक्षार्थिलोकहितकामनया मुनिर्यः
तं बादरायणमहं प्रणमामि भक्त्या ॥ १४ ॥

vedāntavākyakusumāni samāni cāru

jagrantha sūtranicayena manohareṇa ।

mokṣārthilokahitakāmanayā muniryaḥ

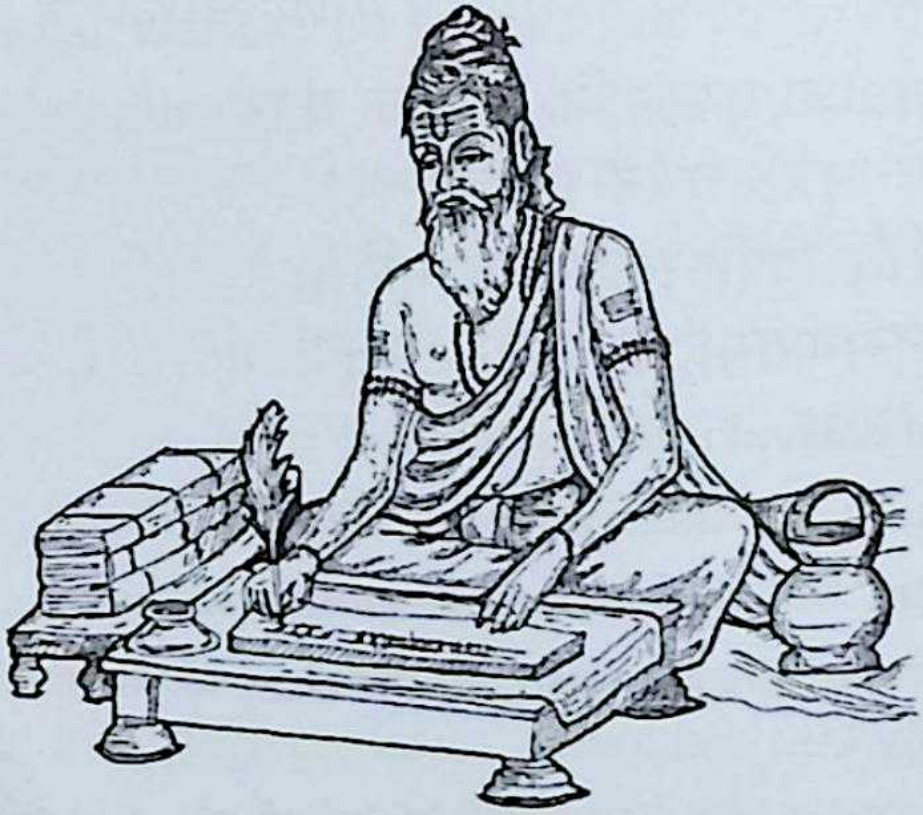
taṃ bādarāyaṇamahaṃ praṇamāmi bhaktyā ॥

I bow down with devotion to Bādarāyaṇa, the sage who created a beautiful garland of the flowers of Vedāntavākya-s with the thread of the Brahmasūtra-s, with a desire to achieve the welfare of those who desire liberation. (14)

॥ इति श्रीवेदव्यासस्तुतिः ॥

॥ iti śrīvedavyāsastutiḥ ॥

Thus ends the stotra on Vedavyāsa.



शुक्रवासरः
Friday

देवताः	Deities
दुर्गा	Durgā
महालक्ष्मीः	Mahālakṣmī
महासरस्वती	Mahāsarasvatī
दीपः	Dīpa

दुर्गा - Durgā

33. अथ श्रीदुर्गासप्तश्लोकी - atha śrīdurgāsaptaślokī

Stotra of seven śloka-s on Goddess Durgā

Fearlessness.

शिव उवाच
देवि त्वं भक्तसुलभे सर्वकार्यविधायिनि ।
कलौ हि कार्यसिद्ध्यर्थम् उपायं ब्रूहि यत्नतः ॥ १ ॥

śiva uvāca

devi tvaṃ bhaktasulabhe sarvakāryavidhāyini ।

kalau hi kāryasiddhyartham upāyaṃ brūhi yatnataḥ ॥

śiva said - Oh Divine Mother! You are easily accessible to your devotees. You legislate all actions. Tell us the way to accomplish success in all undertakings in the Kali age. *(1)*

देव्युवाच
शृणु देव प्रवक्ष्यामि कलौ सर्वेष्टसाधनम् ।
मया तवैव स्नेहेन अम्बास्तुतिः प्रकाश्यते ॥ २ ॥

devyuvāca -

śṛṇu deva pravakṣyāmi kalau sarveṣṭasādhanam ।
mayā tavaiva snehena ambāstutiḥ prakāśyate ॥

Devī said – Listen, Oh Bhagavān! I shall elucidate the prayer to the Mother which enables one to attain success in all undertakings, because of your unswerving love for me. *(2)*

ज्ञानिनामपि चेतांसि देवी भगवती हि सा ।
बलादाकृष्य मोहाय महामाया प्रयच्छति ॥ ३ ॥

jñānināmapi cetāṃsi devī bhagavatī hi sā ।
balādākṛṣya mohāya mahāmāyā prayacchati ॥

It is she, the Bhagavatī, Mahāmāyā forcibly drawing the minds of even the wise, throws them into delusion. *(3)*

दुर्गे स्मृता हरसि भीतिमशेषजन्तोः
स्वस्थैः स्मृता मतिमतीव शुभां ददासि ।
दारिद्र्यदुःखभयहारिणि का त्वदन्या
सर्वोपकारकरणाय सदार्द्रचित्ता ॥ ४ ॥

durge smṛtā harasi bhītimaśeṣajantoḥ
svasthaiḥ smṛtā matimatīva śubhāṃ dadāsi ।

dāridryaduḥkhabhayahāriṇi kā tvadanyā
sarvopakārakaraṇāya sadārdracittā ॥

Oh Goddess Durgā! When remembered (by the distressed), you remove fears of every being. When thought of by those who are well, you bestow them a pious mind. Oh! dispeller of poverty, pain and fear! Who else than you has an ever sympathetic heart for helping everyone! *(4)*

सर्वमङ्गलमाङ्गल्ये शिवे सर्वार्थसाधिके ।
शरण्ये त्र्यम्बके गौरि नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ५ ॥

sarvamaṅgalamāṅgalye śive sarvārthasādhike ।
śaraṇye tryambake gauri nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Oh Nārāyaṇī! One who is the good of all good! Oh! Auspicious Goddess! One who fulfils every wish! The giver of refuge! Gaurī who is the manifestation of Durgā, Lakṣmī and Sarasvatī! Salutations to you. *(5)*

शरणागतदीनार्तपरित्राणपरायणे ।
सर्वस्यार्तिहरे देवि नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ६ ॥

śaraṇāgatadīnārtaparitrāṇaparāyaṇe ।
sarvasyārtihare devi nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Oh Nārāyanī! One who is committed to saving the dejected and distressed that take refuge under you! Devī who removes the sufferings of all! Salutations to you. *(6)*

सर्वस्वरूपे सर्वेशे सर्वशक्तिसमन्विते ।
भयेभ्यस्त्राहि नो देवि दुर्गे देवि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ७ ॥

sarvasvarūpe sarveśe sarvaśaktisamanvite ।

bhayebhyastrāhi no devi durge devi namo'stu te ॥

One who exists in the form of all! The queen of all! One who possesses every might! Oh Goddess Durgā! Save us from fears. Salutations to you. (7)

रोगानशेषानपहंसि तुष्टा
रुष्टा तु कामान् सकलानभीष्टान् ।
त्वामाश्रितानां न विपन्नराणां
त्वामाश्रिता ह्याश्रयतां प्रयान्ति ॥ ८ ॥

rogānaśeṣānapahaṃsi tuṣṭā

ruṣṭā tu kāmān sakalānabhīṣṭān ।

tvāmāśritānāṃ na vipannarāṇāṃ

tvāmāśritā hyāśrayatāṃ prayānti ॥

When satisfied, you destroy all illness; but when wrathful you frustrate the longed for desires. No calamity befalls men who have sought refuge in you. Those who have sought you become verily a refuge of others. *(8)*

सर्वाबाधाप्रशमनं त्रैलोक्यस्याखिलेश्वरि ।
एवमेव त्वया कार्यम् अस्मद्वैरिविनाशनम् ॥ ९ ॥

sarvābādhāpraśamanaṃ trailokyasyākhileśvari ।
evameva tvayā kāryam asmadvairivināśanam ॥

Oh Queen of three worlds! In this same manner, you must destroy all our enemies (internal and external) and all the afflictions. *(9)*

॥ इति श्रीदुर्गासप्तश्लोकी ॥

॥ iti śrīdurgāsaptaślokī ॥

Thus ends the stotra of seven śloka-s on Goddess Durgā.

महालक्ष्मीः - Mahālakṣmī

34. अथ श्रीमहालक्ष्म्यष्टकम् - atha śrīmahālakṣmyaṣṭakam

Stotra with eight verses on Goddess Mahālakṣmī

Wealth, prosperity, accomplishment of all desires.

इन्द्र उवाच
नमस्तेऽस्तु महामाये श्रीपीठे सुरपूजिते ।
शङ्खचक्रगदाहस्ते महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १ ॥

indra uvāca
namaste'stu mahāmāye śrīpīṭhe surapūjite ।
śaṅkhacakragadāhaste mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

The illusory power of the universe! The abode of all wealth! The one worshipped by divine beings! The one holding a conch, discus and club in hand! O Mahālakṣmī! Salutations to you. *(1)*

नमस्ते गरुडारूढे कोलासुरभयङ्करि ।
सर्वपापहरे देवि महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ २ ॥

namaste garuḍārūḍhe kolāsurabhayaṅkari ।

sarvapāpahare devi mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

One who is seated on Garuḍa! The cause of fear for the demon Kola! Remover of all sins! Goddess Mahālakṣmī! Salutations to you. *(2)*

सर्वज्ञे सर्ववरदे सर्वदुष्टभयङ्करि ।
सर्वदुःखहरे देवि महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ३ ॥

sarvajñe sarvavarade sarvaduṣṭabhayaṅkari ।

sarvaduḥkhahare devi mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

All-knowing one! One who grants all boons! Cause of fear for all the wicked! Remover of all sorrows! Goddess Mahālakṣmī! Salutations to you. *(3)*

सिद्धिबुद्धिप्रदे देवि भुक्तिमुक्तिप्रदायिनि ।
मन्त्रमूर्ते सदा देवि महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ४ ॥

siddhibuddhiprade devi bhuktimuktipradāyini ।

mantramūrte sadā devi mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

One who bestows siddhi-s and intelligence! One who grants enjoyment and liberation! One who is the form of the mantra! Goddess Mahālakṣmī! Salutations to you always. *(4)*

आद्यन्तरहिते देवि आद्यशक्तिमहेश्वरि ।
योगजे योगसम्भूते महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ५ ॥

ādyantarahite devi ādyaśaktimaheśvari ।
yogaje yogasambhūte mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

Goddess without a beginning and end! Supreme Goddess of the universe! She who is born in yoga and is the source of all yoga-s! Goddess Mahālakṣmī, Salutations to you. *(5)*

स्थूलसूक्ष्ममहारौद्रे महाशक्ति महोदरे ।
महापापहरे देवि महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ६ ॥

sthūlasūkṣmamahāraudre mahāśakti mahodare ।
mahāpāpahare devi mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

The great terror (Durgā) of gross and subtle (wicked beings)! Supreme power! One who engulfs all! Remover of great sins! Goddess Mahālakṣmī, Salutations to you. *(6)*

पद्मासनस्थिते देवि परब्रह्मस्वरूपिणि ।
परमेशि जगन्मातः महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ७ ॥

padmāsanasthite devi parabrahmasvarūpiṇi ।
parameśi jaganmātaḥ mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

One who is seated on a lotus! Goddess who is the embodiment of the supreme spirit! Transcendent ruler! Mother of the world! Goddess Mahālakṣmī! Salutations to you. *(7)*

श्वेताम्बरधरे देवि नानालङ्कारभूषिते ।
जगत्स्थिते जगन्मातः महालक्ष्मि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ८ ॥

śvetāmbaradhare devi nānālaṅkārabhūṣite ।
jagatsthite jaganmātaḥ mahālakṣmi namo'stu te ॥

One who is clad in white clothes! Goddess adorned with various ornaments! Mother of the world, abiding in the world! Goddess Mahālakṣmī, Salutations to you. *(8)*

महालक्ष्म्यष्टकस्तोत्रं यः पठेद् भक्तिमान्नरः ।
सर्वसिद्धिमवाप्नोति राज्यं प्राप्नोति सर्वदा ॥ ९ ॥

mahālakṣmyaṣṭakastotraṃ yaḥ paṭhed bhaktimānnaraḥ ।
sarvasiddhimavāpnoti rājyaṃ prāpnoti sarvadā ॥

The devotee who chants this stotra of eight stanzas to Goddess Mahālakṣmī gains all success and sovereignty at all times. *(9)*

एककाले पठेन्नित्यं महापापविनाशनम् ।
द्विकालं यः पठेन्नित्यं धनधान्यसमन्वितः ॥ १० ॥

ekakāle paṭhennityaṃ mahāpāpavināśanam ।
dvikālaṃ yaḥ paṭhennityaṃ dhanadhānyasamanvitaḥ ॥

He who always recites once daily, is freed from great sins; He who recites twice daily, always is endowed with wealth and food. *(10)*

त्रिकालं यः पठेन्नित्यं महाशत्रुविनाशनम् ।
महालक्ष्मीर्भवेन्नित्यं प्रसन्ना वरदा शुभा ॥ ११ ॥

trikālaṃ yaḥ paṭhennityaṃ mahāśatruvināśanam ।
mahālakṣmīrbhavennityaṃ prasannā varadā śubhā ॥

He who recites it three times daily always gains destruction of great enemies, and the Goddess Mahālakṣmī will always be pleased, beneficial and grant all boons. *(11)*

॥ इति श्रीमहालक्ष्म्यष्टकम् ॥

॥ iti śrīmahālakṣmyaṣṭakam ॥

Thus ends the stotra with eight verses on Goddess Mahālakṣmī.

महासरस्वती - Mahāsarasvatī

35. अथ मार्कण्डेयपुराणे देवीमाहात्म्ये देवीस्तुतिः - atha mārkaṇḍeyapurāṇe devīmāhātmye devīstutiḥ

Stotra of the Goddess told in the Devīmāhātmya of Mārkaṇḍeyapurāṇa

Auspiciousness in life.

सर्वस्य बुद्धिरूपेण जनस्य हृदि संस्थिते ।
स्वर्गापवर्गदे देवि नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १ ॥

sarvasya buddhirūpeṇa janasya hṛdi saṃsthite ।
svargāpavargade devi nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you Oh! Devī Nārāyaṇī! You abide as intelligence in all creatures, reside in everyone's heart, and bestow heaven (enjoyment) and liberation[1]. *(1)*

1. This takes care of both the pravṛttimārga (life of action worldly responsibilities – here and hereafter) and nivṛttimārga (life of withdrawal and renunciation).

कलाकाष्ठादिरूपेण परिणामप्रदायिनि ।
विश्वस्योपरतौ शक्ते नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ २ ॥

kalākāṣṭhādirūpeṇa pariṇāmapradāyini ।
viśvasyoparatau śakte nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you Oh! Nārāyaṇī! You are in the form of minutes, moments and other divisions of time, bring about change in things, and have thus the power to destroy the universe. *(2)*

सर्वमङ्गलमाङ्गल्ये शिवे सर्वार्थसाधिके ।
शरण्ये त्र्यम्बके गौरि नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ३ ॥

sarvamaṅgalamāṅgalye śive sarvārthasādhike ।
śaraṇye tryambake gauri nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Oh Nārāyaṇī! One who is the good of all good! Oh! Auspicious Goddess! One who fulfils every wish! The giver of refuge! Gaurī who is the manifestation of Durgā, Lakṣmī and Sarasvatī! Salutations to you. *(3)*

सृष्टिस्थितिविनाशानां शक्तिभूते सनातनि ।
गुणाश्रये गुणमये नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ४ ॥

sṛṣṭisthitivināśānāṃ śaktibhūte sanātani ।
guṇāśraye guṇamaye nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you Oh! Nārāyaṇī! You have the power of creation, sustenance and destruction. You are eternal, the substratum and embodiment of the three guṇa-s[1]. *(4)*

शरणागतदीनार्तपरित्राणपरायणे ।
सर्वस्यार्तिहरे देवि नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ५ ॥

śaraṇāgatadīnārtaparitrāṇaparāyaṇe ।
sarvasyārtihare devi nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh! Nārāyaṇī! You are committed to saving the dejected and distressed that take refuge under you, and remove the sufferings of all. *(5)*

हंसयुक्तविमानस्थे ब्रह्माणीरूपधारिणि ।
कौशाम्भःक्षरिके देवि नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ६ ॥

haṃsayuktavimānasthe brahmāṇīrūpadhāriṇi ।
kauśāmbhaḥkṣarike devi nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations to be you, Oh! Nārāyaṇī! You ride in a heavenly chariot yoked with swans, assume the form of Brahmāṇi, and sprinkle water with kuśa grass. *(6)*

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1. sattva, rajas and tamas

त्रिशूलचन्द्राहिधरे महावृषभवाहिनि ।
माहेश्वरीस्वरूपेण नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ७ ॥

triśūlacandrāhidhare mahāvṛṣabhavāhini ।
māheśvarīsvarūpeṇa nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh! Nārāyaṇī! You bear the trident, the moon and the serpent, you ride a huge bull, and have the form of Māheśvarī. (7)

मयूरकुक्कुटवृते महाशक्तिधरेऽनघे ।
कौमारीरूपसंस्थाने नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ८ ॥

mayūrakukkuṭavṛte mahāśaktidhare'naghe ।
kaumārīrūpasaṃsthāne nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You are attended by peacock and cock, bear a great spear, you are sinless, and take the form of Kaumārī. (8)

शङ्खचक्रगदाशार्ङ्गगृहीतपरमायुधे ।
प्रसीद वैष्णवीरूपे नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ९ ॥

śaṅkhacakragadāśārṅgagṛhītaparamāyudhe ।
prasīda vaiṣṇavīrūpe nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You hold the great weapons of conch, discus, club and bow, and take the form of Vaiṣṇavī. Be pleased. (9)

गृहीतोग्रमहाचक्रे दंष्ट्रोद्धृतवसुन्धरे ।
वराहरूपिणि शिवे नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १० ॥

gṛhītogramahācakre daṃṣṭroddhṛtavasundhare ।
varāharūpiṇi śive nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You grasp a huge formidable discus, and uplift the earth with thy tusks, you are auspicious and take the form of Vārāhī. *(10)*

नृसिंहरूपेणोग्रेण हन्तुं दैत्यान् कृतोद्यमे ।
त्रैलोक्यत्राणसहिते नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ११ ॥

nṛsiṃharūpeṇogreṇa hantuṃ daityān kṛtodyame ।
trailokyatrāṇasahite nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You, in the fierce form of Narasiṃha, put forth efforts to slay the demons, you possess the benevolence of saving the three worlds. *(11)*

किरीटिनि महावज्रे सहस्रनयनोज्ज्वले ।
वृत्रप्राणहरे चैन्द्रि नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १२ ॥

kirīṭini mahāvajre sahasranayanojjvale ।
vṛtraprāṇahare caindri nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You are wearing a crown, possess a great thunderbolt, you are dazzling with a thousand eyes, took away the life of Vṛtra, and are in the form of Aindrī. (12)

शिवदूतीस्वरूपेण हतदैत्यमहाबले ।
घोररूपे महारावे नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १३ ॥

śivadūtīsvarūpeṇa hatadaityamahābale ।
ghorarūpe mahārāve nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You slew the mighty hosts of the daitya-s in the form of Śivadūtī, you are of terrible form and loud sound. (13)

दंष्ट्राकरालवदने शिरोमालाविभूषणे ।
चामुण्डे मुण्डमथने नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १४ ॥

daṃṣṭrākarālavadane śiromālāvibhūṣaṇe ।
cāmuṇḍe muṇḍamathane nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You have a face terrible with tusks, and are adorned with garland of heads, you are Cāmuṇḍā, the slayer of Muṇḍa. (14)

लक्ष्मि लज्जे महाविद्ये श्रद्धे पुष्टि स्वधे ध्रुवे ।
महारात्रि महाविद्ये नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १५ ॥

lakṣmi lajje mahāvidye śraddhe puṣṭi svadhe dhruve ।
mahārātri mahāvidye nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You are prosperity, modesty, great wisdom, faith, nourishment, spontaneity, stability, you are the great night and great knowledge. *(15)*

मेधे सरस्वति वरे भूति बाभ्रवि तामसि ।
नियते त्वं प्रसीदेशे नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १६ ॥

medhe sarasvati vare bhūti bābhravi tāmasi ।
niyate tvaṃ prasīdeśe nārāyaṇi namo'stu te ॥

Salutations be to you, Oh Nārāyaṇī! You are retentiveness, you are Sarasvatī, you are the best one, you are prosperity. You are the consort of Viṣṇu, you are the dark one, self-governed. Oh devī! Be pleased. *(16)*

सर्वस्वरूपे सर्वेशे सर्वशक्तिसमन्विते ।
भयेभ्यस्त्राहि नो देवि दुर्गे देवि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १७ ॥

sarvasvarūpe sarveśe sarvaśaktisamanvite ।
bhayebhyastrāhi no devi durge devi namo'stu te ॥
Salutations be to you, Oh Goddess Durgā! You exist in the form of all, you are the queen of all, you possess every might. Oh devī! save us from all fears. *(17)*

एतत्ते वदनं सौम्यं लोचनत्रयभूषितम् ।
पातु नः सर्वभीतिभ्यः कात्यायनि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १८ ॥
etatte vadanaṃ saumyaṃ locanatrayabhūṣitam ।
pātu naḥ sarvabhītibhyaḥ kātyāyani namo'stu te ॥
May this gentle face of yours adorned with three eyes, protect us from all fears. Salutations be to you, Oh Kātyāyanī! *(18)*

ज्वालाकरालमत्युग्रमशेषासुरसूदनम् ।
त्रिशूलं पातु नो भीतेः भद्रकालि नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १९ ॥
jvālākarālamatyugramaśeṣāsurasūdanam ।
triśūlaṃ pātu no bhīteḥ bhadrakāli namo'stu te ॥
Salutations be to you, Oh Bhadrakālī! May your triśūla (trident) terrible with flames, exceedingly sharp, destroyer of all asura-s, guard us from fear. *(19)*

प्रणतानां प्रसीद त्वं देवि विश्वार्तिहारिणि ।
त्रैलोक्यवासिनामीड्ये लोकानां वरदा भव ॥ २० ॥

praṇatānāṃ prasīda tvaṃ devi viśvārtihāriṇi ।
trailokyavāsināmīḍye lokānāṃ varadā bhava ॥

Oh devī! You remove the afflictions of the universe. Be gracious to us who have bowed to you. You worthy of adortion by the dwellers of the three worlds. Bestow boons upon people. (20)

॥ इति मार्कण्डेयपुराणे देवीमाहात्म्ये देवीस्तुतिः ॥

॥ iti mārkaṇḍeyapurāṇe devīmāhātmye devīstutiḥ ॥

Thus ends the stotra of the Goddess told in the Devīmāhātmya of Mārkaṇḍeyapurāṇa.

महासरस्वती - Mahāsarasvatī

36. अथ सरस्वतीस्तोत्रम् - atha sarasvatīstotram

Stotra of Goddess Sarasvatī

Knowledge, intelligence, speech.

सरस्वति नमस्तुभ्यं वरदे कामरूपिणि ।
विद्यारम्भं करिष्यामि सिद्धिर्भवतु मे सदा ॥ १ ॥

sarasvati namastubhyaṃ varade kāmarūpiṇi ।
vidyārambhaṃ kariṣyāmi siddhirbhavatu me sadā ॥

Salutations to you, O Goddess of wisdom Sarasvatī, bestower of boons and one who takes the desired forms! I shall start learning, may there be success to me always. (1)

नमस्ते शारदे देवि काश्मीरपुरवासिनि ।
त्वामहं प्रार्थये नित्यं विद्यां बुद्धिं च देहि मे ॥ २ ॥

namaste śārade devi kāśmīrapuravāsini ।
tvāmahaṃ prārthaye nityaṃ vidyāṃ buddhiṃ ca dehi me ॥

Salutations to you, O Goddess of wisdom Śāradā, one who abides in Kāśmīra! I pray to you constantly, bestow learning and intelligence. (2)

सरस्वति महाभागे विद्ये कमललोचने ।
विद्यारूपे विशालाक्षि विद्यां बुद्धिं च देहि मे ॥ ३ ॥

sarasvati mahābhāge vidye kamalalocane ।
vidyārūpe viśālākṣi vidyāṃ buddhiṃ ca dehi me ॥

Oh Devī Sarasvatī! the most auspicious Goddess of knowledge with lotus-like eyes, an embodiment of knowledge, one who has wide eyes! Bless me with knowledge and intellect. *(3)*

सा मे वसतु जिह्वायां वीणापुस्तकधारिणी ।
विधातृवल्लभा देवी सर्वशुक्ला सरस्वती ॥ ४ ॥

sā me vasatu jihvāyāṃ vīṇāpustakadhāriṇī ।
vidhātṛvallabhā devī sarvaśuklā sarasvatī ॥

Let that Goddess Sarasvatī, who is having vīṇā and book in her hand, who is the consort of Brahmā, one who is always pure, reside in my tongue. *(4)*

पद्मपत्रविशालाक्षी पद्मकेसरवर्णिनी ।
नित्यं पद्मालया देवी सा मां पातु सरस्वती ॥ ५ ॥

padmapatraviśālākṣī padmakesaravarṇinī ।
padmālayā devī sā māṃ pātu sarasvatī ॥

Let that Goddess Sarasvatī, who has broad eyes like the lotus petal, who possesses the colour of lotus-fibre and who is enshrined in a lotus, protect me always. *(5)*

॥ इति सरस्वतीस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti sarasvatīstotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra of Goddess Sarasvatī.

महासरस्वती - Mahāsarasvatī

37. अथ शारदास्तोत्रम् - atha śāradāstotram

Stotra of Goddess Śāradā

Knowledge, intelligence, speech.

श्वेतपद्मासना देवी श्वेतपुष्पोपशोभिता ।
श्वेताम्बरधरा नित्या श्वेतगन्धानुलेपना ॥ १ ॥

śvetapadmāsanā devī śvetapuṣpopaśobhitā ।
śvetāmbaradharā nityā śvetagandhānulepanā ॥

The Goddess who is having the white lotus as her seat, one who is decorated with white flowers, one who always wears a white cloth and one who is anointed with white sandal (is Goddess Śāradā), (1)

श्वेताक्षसूत्रहस्ता च श्वेतचन्दनचर्चिता ।
श्वेतवीणाधरा शुभ्रा श्वेतालङ्कारभूषिता ॥ २ ॥

śvetākṣasūtrahastā ca śvetacandanacarcitā ।
śvetavīṇādharā śubhrā śvetālaṅkārabhūṣitā ॥

(Goddess Śāradā) is endowed with white akṣamālā in her hand, is bedecked with white sandal paste, holds a white vīṇā and is adorned with white jewels, (2)

वन्दिता सिद्धगन्धर्वैः अर्चिता सुरदानवैः ।
पूजिता मुनिभिः सर्वैः ऋषिभिः स्तूयते सदा ॥ ३ ॥

vanditā siddhagandharvaiḥ arcitā suradānavaiḥ ।
pūjitā munibhiḥ sarvaiḥ ṛṣibhiḥ stūyate sadā ॥

She is prostrated by siddha-s, gandharva-s, deva-s and asura-s. She is worshipped by the muni-s and praised by the ṛṣi-s. *(3)*

स्तोत्रेणानेन तां देवीं जगद्धात्रीं सरस्वतीम् ।
ये स्मरन्ति त्रिसन्ध्यायां सुविद्यां प्राप्नुवन्ति ते ॥ ४ ॥

stotreṇānena tāṃ devīṃ jagaddhātrīṃ sarasvatīm ।
ye smaranti trisandhyāyāṃ suvidyāṃ prāpnuvanti te ॥

People who remember that goddess Sarasvatī, who is the protector of the world three times a day (morning, noon and evening) with this stotra, get good knowledge. *(4)*

॥ इति शारदास्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śāradāstotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra of Goddess Śāradā.

महासरस्वती - Mahāsarasvatī

38. अथ श्रीसरस्वतीद्वादशनामस्तोत्रम् - atha śrīsarasvatīdvādaśanāmastotram

Stotra with twelve names of Goddess Sarasvatī

Fulfilment of all wishes.

सरस्वती त्वियं दृष्टा वीणापुस्तकधारिणी ।
हंसवाहसमायुक्ता विद्यादानकरी मम ॥ १ ॥

sarasvatī tviyaṃ dṛṣṭā vīṇāpustakadhāriṇī ।
haṃsavāhasamāyuktā vidyādānakarī mama ॥

Sarasvatī is seen as the Goddess with vīṇā, book and who has the swan as her vehicle. She is the one who has given me knowledge. *(1)*

प्रथमं भारती नाम द्वितीयं च सरस्वती ।
तृतीयं शारदा देवी चतुर्थं हंसवाहिनी ॥ २ ॥

prathamaṃ bhāratī nāma dvitīyaṃ ca sarasvatī ।
tṛtīyaṃ śāradā devī caturthaṃ haṃsavāhinī ॥

1. Bhāratī – Goddess of Speech

2. Sarasvatī – one who is the stream of sense

impressions, one who enables all knowledge

3. Śāradā – One who is worshipped in śarad season, one who has a clear mind

4. Haṃsavāhinī – One who rides on a swan (2)

पञ्चमं जगती ख्यातं षष्ठं वाणीश्वरी तथा ।
कौमारी सप्तमं प्रोक्तम् अष्टमं ब्रह्मचारिणी ॥ ३ ॥

pañcamaṃ jagatī khyātaṃ ṣaṣṭhaṃ vāṇīśvarī tathā ।
kaumārī saptamaṃ proktam aṣṭamaṃ brahmacāriṇī ॥

5. Jagatī – One who bestows world fame

6. Vāṇīśvarī – Soverign Goddess of speech

7. Kaumārī – One who destroys the sins, one who is in the form of a maiden

8. Brahmacāriṇī – one who can lead devotees to the supreme Brahman (3)

नवमं बुद्धिदात्री च दशमं वरदायिनी ।
एकादशं क्षुद्रघण्टा द्वादशं भुवनेश्वरी ॥ ४ ॥

navamaṃ buddhidātrī ca daśamaṃ varadāyinī ।
ekādaśaṃ kṣudraghaṇṭā dvādaśaṃ bhuvaneśvarī ॥

9. Buddhidātrī – giver of spiritual intellect

10. Varadāyinī – one who grants the boons

11. Kṣudraghaṇṭā – the remover of obstacles

12. Bhuvaneśvarī – supreme ruler of universe (4)

ब्राह्मीद्वादशनामानि त्रिसन्ध्यं यः पठेन्नरः ।
सर्वसिद्धिकरी तस्य प्रसन्ना परमेश्वरी ॥ ५ ॥

brāhmīdvādaśanāmāni trisandhyaṃ yaḥ paṭhennaraḥ ।
sarvasiddhikarī tasya prasannā parameśvarī ॥

One who recites these twelve names of Brāhmī three times daily, gets all his wishes fulfilled and also pleases the supreme Goddess. *(5)*

॥ इति श्रीसरस्वतीद्वादशनामस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīsarasvatīdvādaśanāmastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra with twelve names of Goddess Sarasvatī.

दीपः - Dīpa (The Lamp)

39. अथ दीपस्तोत्रम् - atha dīpastotram

Stotra on the Dīpa (Lamp)

Removal of ignorance, enlightenment.

दीपो ज्योतिः परं ब्रह्म दीपः सर्वतमोपहः ।
दीपेन साध्यते सर्वं सन्ध्यादीप नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ १ ॥

dīpo jyotiḥ paraṃ brahma dīpaḥ sarvatamopahaḥ ।
dīpena sādhyate sarvaṃ sandhyādīpa namo'stu te ॥

The light of the Dīpa is the supreme spirit. The dīpa removes all darkness. Everything is achieved by the dīpa. O Sandhyādīpa! (Lamp which is lit during the junction of day and night) Salutations to you. *(1)*

देवानां तृप्तिदो दीपः पितॄणां प्रीतिदायकः ।
दीपो हरतु मे पापं सन्ध्यादीप नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ २ ॥

devānāṃ tṛptido dīpaḥ pitṝṇāṃ prītidāyakaḥ ।
dīpo haratu me pāpaṃ sandhyādīpa namo'stu te ॥

Dīpa satisfies the Gods, and pleases the ancestors. May the dīpa remove my sins. O Sandhyādīpa! Salutations to you. *(2)*

दीपः पापहरो नृणां दीपो ह्यापन्निवारकः ।
दीपो विधत्ते सुकृतां दीपः सम्पत्प्रदायकः ॥ ३ ॥

dīpaḥ pāpaharo nṛṇāṃ dīpo hyāpannivārakaḥ ।
dīpo vidhatte sukṛtāṃ dīpaḥ sampatpradāyakaḥ ॥

Dīpa removes the sins of men, and wards off danger. Dīpa generates good deeds, and bestows wealth. *(3)*

शुभं करोति कल्याणम् आरोग्यं धनसम्पदः ।
शत्रुबुद्धिविनाशञ्च दीपज्योतिर्नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ४ ॥

śubhaṃ karoti kalyāṇam ārogyaṃ dhanasampadaḥ ।
śatrubuddhivināśañca dīpajyotirnamo'stu te ॥

Dīpa grants auspiciousness, health, wealth and destroys the intelligence of enemies. Oh light of the dīpa! Salutations to you. *(4)*

या स्त्री पतिव्रता लोके गृहं दीपैः सुपूजयेत् ।
दीपप्रदक्षिणं कुर्यात् सा भवेद् वै सुमङ्गला ॥ ५ ॥

yā strī pativratā loke gṛhaṃ dīpaiḥ supūjayet ।
dīpapradakṣiṇaṃ kuryāt sā bhaved vai sumaṅgalā ॥
A chaste woman who adorns the house with Dīpa-s, worships it well and does pradakṣiṇa will be blessed and lead a long life with the husband. *(5)*

॥ इति दीपस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti dīpastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra on the dīpa (lamp)

शनिवासरः
Saturday

देवताः	Deities
हनुमान्	Hanumān
अय्यप्पः	Ayyappa
अश्वत्थः	Aśvattha

हनुमान् - Hanumān

40. अथ हनुमद्वन्दनम् - atha hanumadvandanam

Prostration to Bhagavān Hanumān

Accomplishment of all objectives.

गोष्पदीकृतवाराशिं मशकीकृतराक्षसम् ।
रामायणमहामालारत्नं वन्देऽनिलात्मजम् ॥ १ ॥

goṣpadīkṛtavārāśiṃ maśakīkṛtarākṣasam ।
rāmāyaṇamahāmālāratnaṃ vande'nilātmajam ॥

I salute the son of Vāyu (Wind-God), who made the ocean equal to (as small as) the hoof of a cow, who made the great demons look like mosquitoes (crushed them easily), who is the jewel in the great garland of Rāmāyaṇa. *(1)*

अञ्जनानन्दनं वीरं जानकीशोकनाशनम् ।
कपीशमक्षहन्तारं वन्दे लङ्काभयङ्करम् ॥ २ ॥

añjanānandanaṃ vīraṃ jānakīśokanāśanam ।
kapīśamakṣahantāraṃ vande laṅkābhayaṅkaram ॥

I salute the brave son of Añjanā, destroyer of the sorrow of Jānakī, the leader of monkeys, the killer of Akṣa, and the terror of Laṅkā. (2)

महाव्याकरणाम्भोधिमन्थमानसमन्दरम् ।
कवयन्तं रामकीर्त्या हनुमन्तमुपास्महे ॥ ३ ॥

mahāvyākaraṇāmbhodhimanthamānasamandaram ।
kavayantaṃ rāmakīrtyā hanumantamupāsmahe ॥

We meditate upon Hanumān, who churned the ocean of great grammars with his mind as lofty as the Mandara mountain, and composes poetry with the fame of Rāma. (3)

उल्लङ्घ्य सिन्धोः सलिलं सलीलं
यः शोकवह्निं जनकात्मजायाः ।
आदाय तेनैव ददाह लङ्कां
नमामि तं प्राञ्जलिराञ्जनेयम् ॥ ४ ॥

ullaṅghya sindhoḥ salilaṃ salīlaṃ
yaḥ śokavahniṃ janakātmajāyāḥ ।
ādāya tenaiva dadāha laṅkāṃ
namāmi taṃ prāñjalirāñjaneyam ॥

I bow down with folded hands to Āñjaneya, who crossed the waters of the ocean easily, took

the fire of sorrow of the daughter of Janaka (Sītā), and burnt Laṅkā with it. *(4)*

मनोजवं मारुततुल्यवेगं
जितेन्द्रियं बुद्धिमतां वरिष्ठम् ।
वातात्मजं वानरयूथमुख्यं
श्रीरामदूतं शिरसा नमामि ॥ ५ ॥

manojavaṃ mārutatulyavegaṃ
jitendriyaṃ buddhimatāṃ variṣṭham ।
vātātmajaṃ vānarayūthamukhyaṃ
śrīrāmadūtaṃ śirasā namāmi ॥

I bow my head to Hanumān, whose speed is comparable to that of the mind and the wind, who has complete control over his sense organs, who is the foremost among the intelligent, who is the son of wind god Vāyu, who is the chief of the team of monkeys, who is the emissary of Śrī Rāma[1]. *(5)*

आञ्जनेयमतिपाटलाननं काञ्चनाद्रिकमनीयविग्रहम् ।
पारिजाततरुमूलवासिनं भावयामि पवमानन्दनम् ॥ ६ ॥

āñjaneyamatipāṭalānanaṃ kāñcanādrikamanīyavigraham ।
pārijātatarumūlavāsinaṃ bhāvayāmi pavamānanandanam॥

---

1. This śloka is called the sundarakāṇḍa saṅgraha śloka - It summarises all the deeds of Hanumān in the sundarakāṇḍa.

I meditate upon the son of Añjanā and Vāyu, whose face is dark red, whose body is beautiful like a golden hill, who lives at the root of the Pārijāta tree. *(6)*

यत्र यत्र रघुनाथकीर्तनं
तत्र तत्र कृतमस्तकाञ्जलिम् ।
बाष्पवारिपरिपूर्णलोचनं
मारुतिं नमत राक्षसान्तकम् ॥ ७ ॥

yatra yatra raghunāthakīrtanaṃ
tatra tatra kṛtamastakāñjalim ।
bāṣpavāriparipūrṇalocanaṃ
mārutiṃ namata rākṣasāntakam ॥

Let you all bow down to Māruti, the destroyer of demons, who is present wherever the praise of Śrī Rāma is sung[1]*, with head bowed in veneration and with eyes full of tears.* *(7)*

॥ इति हनुमद्वन्दनम् ॥

॥ iti hanumadvandanam ॥

Thus ends the prostration to Bhagavān Hanumān.

1. Hanumān is said to be one of the seven cirañjīvins and is present wherever rāmabhakti (in any of the 9 forms) is present.

हनुमान् - Hanumān

41. अथ श्रीव्यासतीर्थविरचितं हनुमत्स्तोत्रम् - atha śrīvyāsatīrthaviracitaṃ hanumatstotram

Stotra on Bhagavān Hanumān composed by śrī vyāsatīrtha[1]

Grants all desires.

नमामि दूतं रामस्य सुखदं च सुरद्रुमम् ।
पीनवृत्तमहाबाहुं सर्वशत्रुनिबर्हणम् ॥ १ ॥

namāmi dūtaṃ rāmasya sukhadaṃ ca suradrumam ।
pīnavṛttamahābāhuṃ sarvaśatrunibarhaṇam ॥

I bow to Hanumān, the emissary of Bhagavān Śrī Rāma, who brings pleasure and happiness to all, who is like Kalpavṛkṣa (the divine wish-fulfilling tree), who has mighty thick arms, and who drives away all enemies. *(1)*

नानारत्नसमायुक्तकुण्डलादिविभूषितम् ।
सर्वदाभीष्टदातारं सतां वै दृढमाहवे ॥ २ ॥

nānāratnasamāyuktakuṇḍalādivibhūṣitam ।
sarvadābhīṣṭadātāraṃ satāṃ vai dṛḍhamāhave ॥

1. This stotra is popularly known as Yantroddhāraka-hanumat-stotra

(I bow to Hanumān), who is resplendent with ornaments like ear-studs made of precious gems and metals, always fulfils the desires of good people, and is steadfast in battlefield. (2)

वासिनं चक्रतीर्थस्य दक्षिणस्थगिरौ सदा ।
तुङ्गाम्भोधितरङ्गस्य वातेन परिशोभिते ॥ ३ ॥

vāsinaṃ cakratīrthasya dakṣiṇasthagirau sadā ।
tuṅgāmbhodhitaraṅgasya vātena pariśobhite ॥

(I bow to Hanumān), who always resides in the hill that is to the south of the holy place Cakratīrtha, which is well adorned by the breeze flowing over the waves of the river Tuṅgā. (3)

नानादेशागतैः सद्भिः सेव्यमानं नृपोत्तमैः ।
धूपदीपादिनैवेद्यैः पञ्चखाद्यैश्च शक्तितः ॥ ४ ॥

nānādeśāgataiḥ sadbhiḥ sevyamānaṃ nṛpottamaiḥ ।
dhūpadīpādinaivedyaiḥ pañcakhādyaiśca śaktitaḥ ॥

(I bow to Hanumān), who is served with strong devotion by great kings and good people from various countries by means of incense, ārati (light), five-fold food offering and other forms of service done during traditional worship. (4)

भजामि श्रीहनूमन्तं हेमकान्तिसमप्रभम् ।
व्यासतीर्थयतीन्द्रेण पूजितं प्रणिधानतः ॥ ५ ॥

bhajāmi śrīhanūmantaṃ hemakāntisamaprabham ।
vyāsatīrthayatīndreṇa pūjitaṃ praṇidhānataḥ ॥

I worship Śrī Hanumān, who shines like gold and is worshipped appropriately by Vyāsatīrtha, the king of ascetics. *(5)*

त्रिवारं यः पठेन्नित्यं स्तोत्रं भक्त्या द्विजोत्तमः ।
वाञ्छितं लभतेऽभीष्टं षण्मासाभ्यन्तरे खलु ॥ ६ ॥

trivāraṃ yaḥ paṭhennityaṃ stotraṃ bhaktyā dvijottamaḥ ।
vāñchitaṃ labhate'bhīṣṭaṃ ṣaṇmāsābhyantare khalu ॥

One who recites this stotra thrice a day with devotion will attain all wishes within six months. *(6)*

पुत्रार्थी लभते पुत्रं यशोऽर्थी लभते यशः ।
विद्यार्थी लभते विद्यां धनार्थी लभते धनम् ॥ ७ ॥

putrārthī labhate putraṃ yaśo'rthī labhate yaśaḥ ।
vidyārthī labhate vidyāṃ dhanārthī labhate dhanam ॥

One desiring progeny will beget children, one desiring fame will get fame, one desiring education or knowledge will get education, one desiring wealth will get wealth. *(7)*

सर्वथा मास्तु सन्देहः हरिः साक्षी जगत्पतिः ।
यः करोत्यत्र सन्देहं स याति निरयं ध्रुवम् ॥ ८ ॥

sarvathā māstu sandehaḥ hariḥ sākṣī jagatpatiḥ ।
yaḥ karotyatra sandehaṃ sa yāti nirayaṃ dhruvam ॥

Let there be no doubt whatsoever. Śrī Hari, the Bhagavān of the universe bears witness (to the benefits outlined above). One who has oubts in this matter (eternal truth) will certainly go to hell. (8)

॥ इति श्रीव्यासतीर्थविरचितं हनुमत्स्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīvyāsatīrthaviracaitaṃ hanumatstotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra on Bhagavān Hanumān composed by śrī Vyāsatīrtha.

हनुमान् - Hanumān

42. अथ श्रीहनुमद्द्वादशनामस्तोत्रम् - atha śrīhanumaddvādaśanāmastotram

Stotra with twelve names of Bhagavān Hanumān

Fearlessness, victory.

हनुमानञ्जनासूनुः वायुपुत्रो महाबलः ।
रामेष्टः फल्गुनसखः पिङ्गाक्षोऽमितविक्रमः ॥ १ ॥

hanumānañjanāsūnuḥ vāyuputro mahābalaḥ ।
rāmeṣṭaḥ phalgunasakhaḥ piṅgākṣo'mitavikramaḥ ॥

1. Hanumān – He who has an excellent protruding jaw
2. Añjanāsūnuḥ - The son of Añjanā
3. Vāyuputraḥ - The son of Vāyu
4. Mahābalaḥ - Extremely powerful
5. Rāmeṣṭaḥ - One dear to Rāma
6. Phalgunasakhaḥ - The friend of Arjuna
7. Piṅgākṣaḥ - One with red eyes
8. Amitavikramaḥ - with unlimited valour *(1)*

उदधिक्रमणश्चैव सीताशोकविनाशकः ।
लक्ष्मणप्राणदाता च दशग्रीवस्य दर्पहा ॥ २ ॥

udadhikramaṇaścaiva sītāśokavināśakaḥ ।
lakṣmaṇaprāṇadātā ca daśagrīvasya darpahā ॥

9. Udadhikramaṇaḥ - Crosser of the ocean

10. Sītāśokavināśakaḥ - Destroyer of Sītā's sorrow

11. Lakṣmaṇaprāṇadātā – Life-giver to Lakṣmaṇa

12. Daśagrīvasya darpahā – Destroyer of the arrogance of ten-headed Rāvaṇa (2)

द्वादशैतानि नामानि कपीन्द्रस्य महात्मनः ।
स्वापकाले पठेन्नित्यं यात्राकाले विशेषतः ।
तस्य मृत्युभयं नास्ति सर्वत्र विजयी भवेत् ॥ ३ ॥

dvādaśaitāni nāmāni kapīndrasya mahātmanaḥ ।
svāpakāle paṭhennityaṃ yātrākāle viśeṣataḥ ।
tasya mṛtyubhayaṃ nāsti sarvatra vijayī bhavet ॥

One must recite these twelve names of the great monkey leader while going to sleep, and also during travel. Such a person will not have fear from death, and will be victorious everywhere. (3)

॥ इति श्रीहनुमद्द्वादशनामस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti śrīhanumaddvādaśanāmastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra with twelve names of Bhagavān Hanumān.

अय्यप्पः (शास्ता) - Ayyappa (Śāstā)

43. अथ अय्यप्पनमस्कारश्लोकाः - atha ayyappanamaskāraślokāḥ

Śloka-s for offering prostration to Ayyappa

Peace of mind.

लोकवीरं महापूज्यं सर्वरक्षाकरं विभुम् ।
पार्वतीहृदयानन्दं शास्तारं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ १ ॥

lokavīraṃ mahāpūjyaṃ sarvarakṣākaraṃ vibhum ।
pārvatīhṛdayānandaṃ śāstāraṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I salute Śāstā, the greatest warrior in the world, who is greatly worshipped, the Bhagavān who protects everybody, and who gives happiness to Pārvatī's heart. *(1)*

विप्रपूज्यं विश्ववन्द्यं विष्णुशम्भ्वोः प्रियं सुतम् ।
क्षिप्रप्रसादनिरतं शास्तारं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ २ ॥

viprapūjyaṃ viśvavandyaṃ viṣṇuśambhvoḥ priyaṃ sutam ।
kṣipraprasādaniratam śāstāraṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I salute Śāstā, who is worshipped by Vedic scholars, who is saluted by the universe, who is the dear son of Viṣṇu and Śiva, and who is committed to grant boons immediately. (2)

मत्तमातङ्गगमनं कारुण्यामृतपूरितम् ।
सर्वविघ्नहरं देवं शास्तारं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ३ ॥

mattamātaṅgagamanaṃ kāruṇyāmṛtapūritam ।
sarvavighnaharaṃ devaṃ śāstāraṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I salute Śāstā, who has a movement like a proud elephant, who is filled with the nectar of compassion, and who is the destroyer of all obstacles. (3)

अस्मत्कुलेश्वरं देवम् अस्मच्छत्रुविनाशनम् ।
अस्मदिष्टप्रदातारं शास्तारं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ४ ॥

asmatkuleśvaraṃ devam asmacchatruvināśanam ।
asmadiṣṭapradātāraṃ śāstāraṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I salute Śāstā, who is the foremost God of our lineage, destroyer of our enemies, and the bestower of all our desires. (4)

पाण्ड्येशवंशतिलकं केरले केलिविग्रहम् ।
आर्तत्राणपरं देवं शास्तारं प्रणमाम्यहम् ॥ ५ ॥

pāṇḍyeśavaṃśatilakaṃ kerale kelivigraham ।

ārtatrāṇaparaṃ devaṃ śāstāraṃ praṇamāmyaham ॥

I salute Śāstā, who is the foremost in the Pāṇḍya dynasty, has a playful form in Kerala, and is committed to the protection of the distressed. (5)

पञ्चरत्नाख्यमेतद्यः नित्यं शुद्धः पठेन्नरः ।
तस्य प्रसन्नो भगवान् शास्ता वसति मानसे ॥ ६ ॥

pañcaratnākhyametadyaḥ nityaṃ śuddhaḥ paṭhennaraḥ ।

tasya prasanno bhagavān śāstā vasati mānase ॥

If one chants this Pañcaratna stotra (composed of five jewels) daily with a pure mind, the Bhagavān Śāstā will be pleased and resides in his mind. (6)

॥ इति अय्यप्पनमस्कारश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti ayyappanamaskāraślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the śloka-s for saluting Ayyappa.

अश्वत्थः - Aśvattha (Peepal tree)

44. अथ अश्वत्थस्तोत्रम् - atha aśvatthastotram

Stotra on the Aśvattha (Peepal tree)

Progeny, health, longevity, prosperity.

अश्वत्थदक्षिणे रुद्रः पश्चिमे विष्णुरास्थितः ।
ब्रह्मा चोत्तरदेशस्थः पूर्वे त्विन्द्रादिदेवताः ॥ १ ॥

aśvatthadakṣiṇe rudraḥ paścime viṣṇurāsthitaḥ ।
brahmā cottaradeśasthaḥ pūrve tvindrādidevatāḥ ॥

In the south of the Aśvattha tree resides Śiva, Viṣṇu resides in the west portion; Brahmā resides in the north portion and in the east portion resides Indra and other devatā-s. *(1)*

स्कन्धोपस्कन्धपत्रेषु गोविप्रमुनयस्तथा ।
मूलं वेदाः पयो यज्ञाः संस्थिता मुनिपुङ्गव ॥ २ ॥

skandhopaskandhapatreṣu govipramunayastathā ।
mūlaṃ vedāḥ payo yajñāḥ saṃsthitā munipuṅgava ॥

Oh great sage![1] In the branches, sub-branches and leaves (of the Aśvattha) reside the cows, Brāhmaṇa-s and sages. It's roots are the Veda-s, and sap are the sacrifices. *(2)*

पूर्वादिदिक्षु संयाताः नदीनदसरोऽब्धयः ।
तस्मात् सर्वप्रयत्नेन ह्यश्वत्थं संश्रयेद् बुधः ॥ ३ ॥

pūrvādidikṣu saṃyātāḥ nadīnadasaro'bdhayaḥ ।

tasmāt sarvaprayatnena hyaśvatthaṃ saṃśrayed budhaḥ ॥

All the rivers, lakes and oceans reside in the east and other directions. Hence, an intelligent one must resort to Aśvattha with all efforts. *(3)*

अग्निगर्भः शमीगर्भः देवगर्भः प्रजापतिः ।
हिरण्यगर्भो भूगर्भः यज्ञगर्भो नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ४ ॥

agnigarbhaḥ śamīgarbhaḥ devagarbhaḥ prajāpatiḥ ।

hiraṇyagarbho bhūgarbhaḥ yajñagarbho namo'stu te ॥

O Aśvattha! You are the creator who carries the fire, Śamī tree, all the Gods, Gold, the earth, and sacrifices in your womb. Salutations to you. *(4)*

अक्षिस्पन्दं भुजस्पन्दं दुःस्वप्नं दुर्विचिन्तनम् ।
शत्रूणां च समुत्थानं ह्यश्वत्थ शमय प्रभो ॥ ५ ॥

1. Brahmā tells Nārada

akṣispandaṃ bhujaspandaṃ duḥsvapnaṃ durvicintanam ।
śatrūṇāṃ ca samutthānaṃ hyaśvattha śamaya prabho ॥

Oh Bhagavān Aśvattha! Please get rid of eye-throbbing, shoulder-throbbing, bad dreams, bad thoughts, and rise of enemies. *(5)*

अश्वत्थाय वरेण्याय सर्वैश्वर्यप्रदायिने ।
नमो दुःस्वप्ननाशाय सुस्वप्नफलदायिने ॥ ६ ॥

aśvatthāya vareṇyāya sarvaiśvaryapradāyine ।
namo duḥsvapnanāśāya susvapnaphaladāyine ॥

Salutations to Aśvattha, the venerable one who bestows all riches, destroys bad dreams and grants good dreams. *(6)*

मूलतो ब्रह्मरूपाय मध्यतो विष्णुरूपिणे ।
अग्रतः शिवरूपाय वृक्षराजाय ते नमः ॥ ७ ॥

mūlato brahmarūpāya madhyato viṣṇurūpiṇe ।
agrataḥ śivarūpāya vṛkṣarājāya te namaḥ ॥

Oh king of trees! You are the embodiment of Brahmā at the roots, Viṣṇu in the middle and Śiva at the tip. Salutations to you. *(7)*

यं दृष्ट्वा मुच्यते रोगैः स्पृष्ट्वा पापैः प्रमुच्यते ।
यदाश्रयाच्चिरञ्जीवी तमश्वत्थं नमाम्यहम् ॥ ८ ॥

yaṃ dṛṣṭvā mucyate rogaiḥ spṛṣṭvā pāpaiḥ pramucyate ।
yadāśrayāccirañjīvī tamaśvatthaṃ namāmyaham ॥
I bow down to that Aśvattha, by seeing which diseases flee, by touching which sins are destroyed, and by surrendering to which long healthy life is attained. *(8)*

अश्वत्थ सुमहाभाग सुभग प्रियदर्शन ।
इष्टकामांश्च मे देहि शत्रुभ्यस्तु पराभवम् ॥ ९ ॥

aśvattha sumahābhāga subhaga priyadarśana ।
iṣṭakāmāṃśca me dehi śatrubhyastu parābhavam ॥
Oh Aśvattha! You are extremely fortunate and beautiful. Please fulfil my desires and impose defeat on my enemies. *(9)*

आयुः प्रजां धनं धान्यं सौभाग्यं सर्वसम्पदम् ।
देहि देव महावृक्ष त्वामहं शरणं गतः ॥ १० ॥

āyuḥ prajāṃ dhanaṃ dhānyaṃ saubhāgyaṃ sarvasampadam ।
dehi deva mahāvṛkṣa tvāmahaṃ śaraṇaṃ gataḥ ॥
Oh great tree! I take refuge in you. Grant me long-life, progeny, wealth, food, prosperity and all riches. *(10)*

ऋग्यजुःसाममन्त्रात्मा सर्वरूपी परात्परः ।
अश्वत्थो वेदमूलोऽसौ ऋषिभिः प्रोच्यते सदा ॥ ११ ॥

ṛgyajuḥsāmamantrātmā sarvarūpī parātparaḥ ।
aśvattho vedamūlo'sau ṛṣibhiḥ procyate sadā ॥

Aśvattha is always declared by sages as the root of all the Veda-s, embodiment of the mantra-s of ṛk, yajus and sāma Veda-s, one who takes all forms, and is greater than the greatest. (11)

अश्वत्थः स्थापितो येन तत्कुलं स्थापितं ततः ।
धनायुषां समृद्धिस्तु नरकात् तारयेत् पितॄन् ॥ १२ ॥

aśvatthaḥ sthāpito yena tatkulaṃ sthāpitaṃ tataḥ ।
dhanāyuṣāṃ samṛddhistu narakāt tārayet pitṝn ॥

By one who plants the Aśvattha, the whole clan will attain wealth, longevity, prosperity. Also, forefathers are liberated from naraka. (12)

॥ इति अश्वत्थस्तोत्रम् ॥

॥ iti aśvatthastotram ॥

Thus ends the stotra on the Aśvattha (Peepal tree).

प्रतिदिनं पारायणान्ते
At the end of daily chanting

45. अथ लोकप्रार्थनाश्लोकाः - atha lokaprārthanāślokāḥ
Prayers for the welfare of the world Selflessness.

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः ।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःखभाग्भवेत् ॥ १ ॥

sarve bhavantu sukhinaḥ sarve santu nirāmayāḥ ।
sarve bhadrāṇi paśyantu mā kaścid duḥkhabhāgbhavet ॥

May all be happy, may all be free from diseases, may all witness welfare, may none suffer. *(1)*

काले वर्षतु पर्जन्यः पृथिवी सस्यशालिनी ।
देशोऽयं क्षोभरहितः ब्राह्मणाः सन्तु निर्भयाः ॥ २ ॥

kāle varṣatu parjanyaḥ pṛthivī sasyaśālinī ।
deśo'yaṃ kṣobharahitaḥ brāhmaṇāḥ santu nirbhayāḥ ॥

May the clouds rain at right time, may the Earth have abundant vegetation, may the country be free from calamities, may the Brāhmaṇa-s live without fear.

(2)

स्वस्ति प्रजाभ्यः परिपालयन्तां
न्याय्येन मार्गेण महीं महीशाः ।
गोब्राह्मणेभ्यः शुभमस्तु नित्यं
लोकाः समस्ताः सुखिनो भवन्तु ॥ ३ ॥

svasti prajābhyaḥ paripālayantāṃ
nyāyyena mārgeṇa mahīṃ mahīśāḥ ।
gobrāhmaṇebhyaḥ śubhamastu nityaṃ
lokāḥ samastāḥ sukhino bhavantu ॥

May there be welfare to the people. May the kings rule the earth righteously. May fortune favour the cows and Brāhmaṇa-s. May all the people be happy always. *(3)*

कायेन वाचा मनसेन्द्रियैर्वा
बुद्ध्यात्मना वा प्रकृतेः स्वभावात् ।
करोमि यद्यत् सकलं परस्मै
नारायणायेति समर्पयामि ॥ ४ ॥

kāyena vācā manasendriyairvā
buddhyātmanā vā prakṛteḥ svabhāvāt ।
karomi yadyat sakalaṃ parasmai
nārāyaṇāyeti samarpayāmi ॥

Whatever I do with my body, speech, mind, sense-organs and intellect, whatever actions I perform by the force of my nature, I surrender them all to the Bhagavān Nārāyaṇa. *(4)*

यदक्षरपदभ्रष्टं मात्राहीनं च यद्भवेत् ।
तत्सर्वं क्षम्यतां देव नारायण नमोऽस्तु ते ॥ ५ ॥

yadakṣarapadabhraṣṭaṃ mātrāhīnaṃ ca yadbhavet ।
tatsarvaṃ kṣamyatāṃ deva nārāyaṇa namo'stu te ॥

Oh Bhagavān Nārāyaṇa ! Please forgive all my slips in syllables and words, and the errors in duration of pronunciation. Salutations to you. *(5)*

विसर्गबिन्दुमात्राणि पदपादाक्षराणि च ।
न्यूनानि चातिरिक्तानि क्षमस्व पुरुषोत्तम ॥ ६ ॥

visargabindumātrāṇi padapādākṣarāṇi ca ।
nyūnāni cātiriktāni kṣamasva puruṣottama ॥

Oh Supreme soul! Forgive both the lapses and excesses in pronouncing the visarga (the aspirate ḥ), anusvāra (the nasal ṃ) and mātrā-s (duration of letters), as also in words, lines and syllables. *(6)*

॥ इति लोकप्रार्थनाश्लोकाः ॥

॥ iti lokaprārthanāślokāḥ ॥

Thus end the prayers for the welfare of the world.

Table 1 - Master Index of days, deities, stotra-s and key benefits

Note : Stotra numbers here match the audio file numbering in the audio product.

Day	Name of stotra	Key Benefits
All Days - All Devatā-s	1. Nitya-prārthanā ślokāḥ	Accomplishment of all objectives
Sunday - Sūrya, Navagraha-s, Godevatā, Tulasī	2. Āditya-hṛdayam	Removal of leprosy and poverty; grants all desires; Puṇya of visiting holy places
	3. Sūryāṣṭakam	For salvation and knowledge; removal of sins
	4. Navagraha stotram	For removal of all obstacles

Day	Name of stotra	Key Benefits
	5. Navagraha-pīḍāparihāra stotram	Removal of troubles caused by unfavourable position of planets
	6. Godevatā stotram	Health ; purity of mind ; body and soul ; prosperity
	7. Tulasī stotram	Health ; longevity ; devotion ; salvation
Monday - Śiva	8. Śiva-ṣaḍakṣara stotram	Salvation
	9. Ārtihara stotram	Quick removal of distress and all difficulties
	10. Dvādaśa jyotirliṅga smaraṇa stotram	Removal of all sins

Day	Name of stotra	Key Benefits
	11. Pradoṣa stotram	Health; removal of sins; fulfilment of desires; protection from natural calamities; prosperity to the country
Tuesday - Gaṇeśa, Subrahmaṇya, Nāgadevatā	12. Gaṇeśa Dhyānam	Removal of obstacles
	13. Gaṇeśa ṣoḍaśanāma stotram	Removal of obstacles
	14. Saṅkaṭa-nāśana Gaṇeśa stotram	Removal of distress and fulfilment of desires
	15. Gaṇeśasya-ekaviṃśati nāma pāṭhaḥ	Gain puṇya of reciting 1000 names of Gaṇeśa

Day	Name of stotra	Key Benefits
	16. Subrahmaṇya ṣoḍaśanāma stotram	Devotion; spiritual progress and salvation
	17. Prajñā vivardhana kārttikeya stotram	Memory; intelligence; speaking skills
	18. Navanāga stotram	Victorious; fearlessness
Wednesday- Viṣṇu, Rāma, Kṛṣṇa, Narasiṃha, Hayagrīva	19. Viṣṇu ṣoḍaśanāma stotram	Removal of all sins and salvation
	20. Rāmāpannivāraka ślokāḥ	Removal of all distress and protection during travel
	21 - 26. Rāmāyaṇa ślokāḥ	Removal of all dangers; progeny; marriage; victory and prosperity

Day	Name of stotra	Key Benefits
	27. Kṛṣṇāṣṭakam	Removal of all sins
	28. Santānagopāla stotram	Progeny
	29. Ṛṇamocana stotram	Freedom from all kinds of debts
	30. Hayagrīva stotram	Speaking skills
Thursday - Guru	31. Gurustotrāṇi	Self-realisation
	32. Vedavyāsa stutiḥ	Self-realisation
Friday - Devī	33. Durgā Saptaślokī	Fearlessness
	34. Mahālakṣmī aṣṭakam	Wealth; prosperity and accomplishment of all objectives

Day	Name of stotra	Key Benefits
	35. Devī stutīḥ	Auspicious long life with husband and kids
	36. Sarasvatī stotram	Knowledge; intelligence; speech
	37. Śāradā stotram	Knowledge
	38. Sarasvatī dvādaśanāma stotram	Fulfilment of all wishes
	39. Dīpa stotram	Removal of ignorance; enlightenment
Saturday - Hanumān, Ayyappa, Aśvattha nārāyaṇa	40. Hanumad-vandanam	Grants all desires
	41. Hanumat stotram	Accomplishment of all objectives
	42. Hanumat dvādaśanāma stotram	Victorious; fearlessness

Day	Name of stotra	Key Benefits
	43. Ayyappa namaskāra ślokāḥ	Peace of mind
	44. Aśvattha stotram	Progeny; health; longevity; prosperity
All Days	45. Lokaprārthanā ślokāḥ	Selflessness

Table 2 - Minimal efforts, Maximum benefits

Benefit Categories	Name of Stotra
Removal of distress and difficulties	4. Navagraha stotram 5. Navagrahapīḍāparihāra stotram 9. Ārtihara stotram 12. Gaṇeśa Dhyānam 13. Gaṇeśa ṣoḍaśanāma stotram 14. Saṅkaṭanāśana Gaṇeśa stotram 20. Rāmāpannivāraka ślokāḥ 24. Rāmāyaṇa ślokāḥ - Abhayapradāna ślokaḥ 36. Devī stutīḥ
Removal of sins	3. Sūryāṣṭakam 10. Dvādaśa jyotirliṅga smaraṇa stotram 11. Pradoṣa stotram 19. Viṣṇu ṣoḍaśanāma stotram 27. Kṛṣṇāṣṭakam

Benefit Categories	Name of Stotra
Health	2. Ādityahṛdayam 6. Godevatā stotram 7. Tulasī stotram 11. Pradoṣa stotram 44. Aśvattha stotram
Wealth and prosperity	6. Godevatā stotram 34. Mahālakṣmī aṣṭakam 44. Aśvattha stotram
Fulfillment of all desires and objectives, marriage, victory and prosperity	1. Nityaprārthanā ślokāḥ 2. Ādityahṛdayam 11. Pradoṣa stotram 14. Saṅkaṭanāśana Gaṇeśa stotram 15. Gaṇeśasya ekaviṃśati nāma pāṭhaḥ 18. Navanāga stotram 21-26. Rāmāyaṇa ślokāḥ - Sītāvivāhaślokāḥ; Jayaghoṣaṇaślokāḥ; Abhayapradānaślokaḥ Śatruñjayaślokau paṭṭābhiṣekaślokāḥ

Benefit Categories	Name of Stotra
	34. Mahālakṣmī aṣṭakam 35. Devī stutīḥ 38. Sarasvatī dvādaśanāma 40. Hanumadvandanam 41. Hanumat stotram 42. Hanumat dvādaśanāma stotram
Intelligence and Knowledge	3. Sūryāṣṭakam 17. Prajñā vivardhana kārttikeya stotram 30. Hayagrīva stotram 36. Sarasvatī stotram 37. Śāradā stotram 39. Dīpa stotram
Progeny	21. Rāmajananam 28. Santānagopāla stotram 44. Aśvattha stotram

Benefit Categories	Name of Stotra
Self-realisation and Salvation	3. Sūryāṣṭakam 7. Tulasī stotram 8. Śivaṣaḍakṣara stotram 16. Subrahmaṇya ṣoḍaśanāma stotram 19. Viṣṇu ṣoḍaśanāma stotram 31. Gurustotrāṇi 32. Vedavyāsa stutiḥ
Freedom from debts	29. Ṛṇamocana stotram
Fearlessness	18. Navanāga stotram 33. Durgā Saptaślokī 42. Hanumat dvādaśanāma stotram
Devotion; purity of mind, body and soul	6. Godevatā stotram 16. Subrahmaṇya ṣoḍaśanāma stotram 43. Ayyappanamaskāra ślokāḥ
Selflessness and prosperity to country and others	11. Pradoṣa stotram 45. Lokaprārthanāślokāḥ

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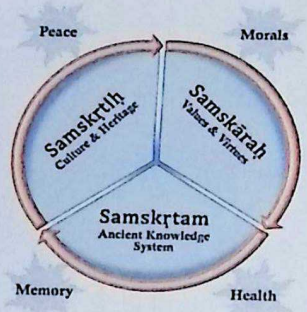

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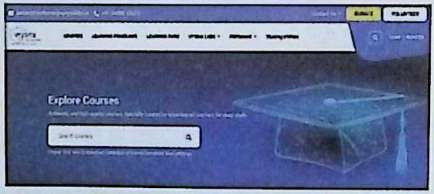

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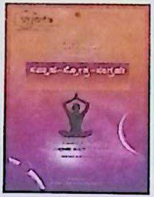

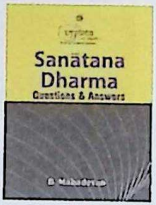

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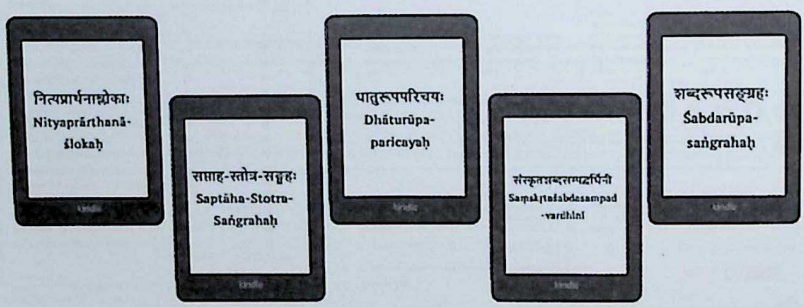

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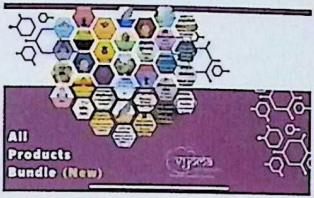

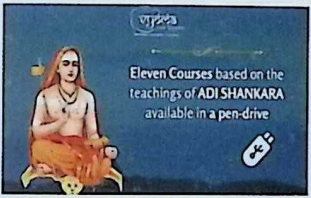

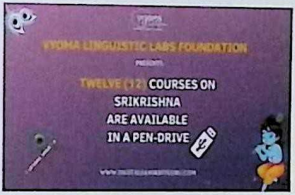

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